

No. 9125 號五十二百一千九第 日七初月三年三十緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1887. 四拜禮 號一十三月三英港香 [PRICE \$2] PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

OWDED by a delighted and enthusiastic
Audience to witness.

WEBB'S
CELEBRATED FANTOCH
MALE CHARACTERS
being ever seen like those in Hongkong; an
assortment that pleases every body; old, young,
and poor, all are delighted, astonished,
and surprised, and LAUGHING LONG LOUD and
LARGE.

It is the medicine of life and the Secret
to be happy: come then and enjoy 2
of unalloyed merriment with

WEBB'S MARIONETTES,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 31st March, 1887.

MURRAY GRAND GALA DAY,
the little ones, half price to all parts of
the house.

Free-Boats at KELLY and WARREN LD.,
open at 5.30. Commence at 9 P.M.
Show commence at 3 P.M.

PHIL. H. KIRBY, Manager,
Esplanade, 20th March, 1887. 1623

ESSEN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.
QUIRED AN ENGLISH SECOND
MASTER for the above.

Apply stating age and qualifications to REV.
GEO. T. HOE, Sec., West Point.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1887. 1600

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ONE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by
Public Auction.

TO-MORROW,
at April, 1887, at NOON, in their Sale
room, below Messrs. COLE & STONE,
Currells PRIME WESS COAL
AND DRY OTHER ARTICLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

Auctioneers and Com.
 angkong, 31st March, 1887. 1650
FOR SHANGHAI.
 E Steamship
 "PEKING."
 via G. Hounemann, will be despatched for
 above Port TO-DAY, the 31st Instant.
 Freight of Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN & Co.
 angkong, 30th March, 1887. 1651
EN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
 E. SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 E Steamship
 "GLENLYON."
 via Sommer, will be despatched as above
 ON-DAY, the 4th April, at THREE P.M.
 Freight of Passage, apply to
 HARRISON, MATTHEWSON & Co.
 angkong, 30th March, 1887. 1652
**TERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
 SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND
ADELAIDE.
at PORT DARWIN and taking through-
age to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.
E Steamship
"CATTERTHUN."
in Darko, will be despatched for the
Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th April, at
10 o'clock.
Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1887. 653
AM TO NAGASACKI, KOBE, AND
YOKOHAMA.
Passing through the GREAT SEA,
via CANTON on through Bills of Lading to
WLAJIVOSTOK and CHUMKUF.
E P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THIBET."
Leave for the above places at DAYLIGHT, on
DAY, 8th April.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1887. 1

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
E. F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DOCKHARA,"
leave for the above place about 36 hours
after arrival with the next outward English

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1887. 1

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BEN. SUZ, PORT SAID, MALTA,
SALTAR, BENDISI, ANCONA,
NILES, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
MUMBAI, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.
—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, FREMAN
AND MELBOURNE.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.
 THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
 "SHAWHUR," Captain Moule, with Her
 Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
 London for LONDON, via SHANGHAI and BEZ
 on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at
 4 P.M.
 Passengers will be received on board until
 11 o'clock, and Goods and Specie (Gold) at the
 usual Hours, and Passengers calling
 at Penang and Yablanah for Europe will be
 accompanied at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo
 shipped will be conveyed via Bombay without
 shipment, arriving a week later than by
 the ordinary direct route. Of Course
 Further particulars regarding FREIGHT
 and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR &
 ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
 Agents at Hongkong.
 The Rates and Value of Packages are re-
 spectively to be declared prior to shipment.

Papers are particularly requested to note
 terms and conditions of the Company's
 Bills of Lading.
 E. L. WOODIN
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 31st March, 1887. 11

BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED
 England's China.
 "the German game at Cards."
 "Lot of Anecdotes, Seton."
 "Lot of the "Miracles" by Gullivers."
 "The new Valentin" at 75 cents.
 "Swiss" Reservoir Pen.
 "Chemical Instruments."
 "Notes on new designs."
 "Notes, Illuminated."
 "Large Photos of Mrs. Langtry,
 "noted of Londonderry in Crimson Plush."
 "Lighting made easy by means of an Elec-
 "trical Song Folios and Portfolios, &c."
 "The Dictionary of Dates."

sten's Letter Writer.
 Instructions in Photography by Captain
 y, R.E.
 Photography for Amateurs.
 Sportsman's Handbook, Hints on yachting.
 Games, Pocket Books, &c.
 Boots and Shoes, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c. &c.
 W. B. E. W. E. R., Queen's Road.
 UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [25

exist hereafter, only they will be conducted more discreetly. The officer of the Foreign Customs has arrived, and it is not fifty assistants, but that I think is an exaggeration. They say they have come to save the blockade, but I think they have come to intensify it. I propose the second reading be adjourned for one calendar month.

Hon. A. P. MACDONALD.—I beg to second the proposition of my hon. friend, and as it is my intention to vote against the second reading, it is perhaps advisable that I should state my reasons for doing so. I understand when the Bill was first introduced, it was the intention of the Government to make it a measure of the right (the Colonial Treasurer) to take charge of it. For some reason they transferred it to my learned friend opposite (the Attorney-General), and I think, considering the short notice he had, it is to be congratulated on the clear and lucid statement he made. But I think that statement would do more to show the advantage which would accrue to the Colonies than to show the disadvantage which would accrue to the Colonies. I think that statement would do more to show the advantage which would accrue to the Colonies than to show the disadvantage which would accrue to the Colonies.

Hon. A. P. MACDONALD.—I believe, moreover, the Government is under the impression that there is a possibility of the present stock of opium being smuggled into China, and that it is to be used for the purpose of the opium trade. I think that statement would do more to show the advantage which would accrue to the Colonies than to show the disadvantage which would accrue to the Colonies. I think that statement would do more to show the advantage which would accrue to the Colonies than to show the disadvantage which would accrue to the Colonies.

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colony to adjourn the Council. There are some statements which have been made that no more opium will be smuggled into the colony. I believe I have the opportunity of judging from the statements given to me when I had the honor of presiding at the meeting of the Committee on the Opium Trade, and I believe I have the opportunity of judging from the statements given to me when I had the honor of presiding at the meeting of the Committee on the Opium Trade.

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believe every one, of any influence in the colony, was consulted before the proposals were sent to the Council. I believe I have the opportunity of judging from the statements given to me when I had the honor of presiding at the meeting of the Committee on the Opium Trade, and I believe I have the opportunity of judging from the statements given to me when I had the honor of presiding at the meeting of the Committee on the Opium Trade.

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MACHINERY FOR THE PORT ARTHUR GRAVING DOCK.

A correspondent, who visited the Hammerhead Works in Victoria in December last, reported on the occasion a large installation of pumping machinery for the Chinese Government. The plan is intended to be used to empty the new graving dock, and is being constructed by the Chinese Government at Port Arthur, and to drive the shipbuilding and engineering tools in the workshops which will be erected beside the dock. The pumping gear consists of two large pumps, each of one and a half feet diameter, and each of 120 horse power. Each big pump will raise 90 tons of water per minute, the little one 12 tons. The dock is large and the lift high, there being 40 feet of water on the floor when the dock is filled at high water.

The three pumps are fixed to wrought-iron foundations in the bottom of a large wrought-iron tank, and are driven by a pair of small engines, each of 120 horse power. The engines are driven by a pair of small engines, each of 120 horse power. The engines are driven by a pair of small engines, each of 120 horse power. The engines are driven by a pair of small engines, each of 120 horse power.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

Quotations are—
Old Malva.....\$325 per picul, allow. of 4 cwt.
New Malva.....\$560 per picul, allow. of 3 cwt.
Old Malva.....\$560 per picul, allow. of 3 cwt.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer.....\$314
Bank Bills, on demand.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 90 days sight.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 12 months sight.....\$314

On HONGKONG—
Telegraphic Transfer.....\$314
Bank Bills, on demand.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 90 days sight.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight.....\$314
Bank Bills, at 12 months sight.....\$314

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(From Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Barometer.)
March 30th.
Barometer—9.80
Thermometer—71.0
Thermometer—71.0
Thermometer—71.0
Thermometer—71.0

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
10th March, 1887, at 6 a.m.
Wind—S.W.
Force—10
Direction of wind—S.W.
Force of wind—10
Direction of wind—S.W.
Force of wind—10

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEER.
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, are RESPONSIBLE for the DEER contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour.
CHINA, Ger. M., Christensen—Wieser & Co.
COLONIA, Am. M., Noyes—Melchers & Co.
D. T. TENNY, Am. M., Wilson—Wm. Legge
H. H. BOWEN, Am. M., Plun—Gonsalves & Co.
M. W. BOWEN, Am. M., Plun—Gonsalves & Co.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [43]

THE GODOWN known as No. 3, BUREAU BUILDINGS, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1887. [570]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
THE RESIDENCE known as "MARLBOROUGH," FIVE ROOMS and OUTDOORS, GARDEN, TERRACE, and MAGNIFICENT VIEW.
Apply to
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1887. [522]

TO BE LET.
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.
THE OFFICES on the 1st Floor of No. 43, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of the undersigned.
Apply to
DENNIS & MOSSOP.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1887. [628]

TO BE LET.
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.
THE OFFICES on the 1st Floor of No. 43, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of the undersigned.
Apply to
DENNIS & MOSSOP.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1887. [628]

TO BE LET.
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.
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Hongkong, 26th March, 1887. [628]

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Yonghe*, with the London mail of the 25th February, left Saigon at 4 p.m. on the 20th March, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd April.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of the 5th March, leaves Yokohama on the 31st March, and may be expected here on or about the 6th April.

THE S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon* left Singapore on the 25th and is due here on the 31st instant.
The N. G. I. steamer *Archimedes* left Singapore on the 25th, and is due here on the 31st instant.
The Union Line steamer *Galley of Lorne* left Singapore on the 25th March, and is due here on the 31st April.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though the address is given) when there is a place of business at which delivery can be effected.

THE POSTAL GUIDE FOR 1886, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 701 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal Information published in Hongkong.

THE AUTHORIZED LIST of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both in mail and in delivery) notice is to be given on the cover, *Sent to* or *Received* at 7 p.m., or at the time when the mail is forwarded, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This notice is to be given at the first time of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

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TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

London, January 10th.—The composition of the new Cabinet was announced this evening. Lord Salisbury is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. There is no change in the other Cabinet officers.

The Earl of Iddesleigh repulsed Lord Salisbury's offer of the Privy Seal. Lord Iddesleigh denies that the condition of his health debars him from accepting an onerous office and he withdraws from official life under a strong sense of having been ill-treated. His personal friends explain that he proffered his resignation to enable Lord Salisbury to form a coalition Cabinet. When the Prime Minister's efforts in that direction failed, Iddesleigh considered himself entitled to hold a leading portfolio. His son, Lord St. Cyres, in a letter contradicts the alleged ill health. He says that his father's family friends and medical advisers concur in the opinion that the interesting duties of the Foreign Office have had a very beneficial effect upon the Earl's health, and that he is now stronger than at any time since he left the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury's supporters state that they are glad to get rid of Lord Iddesleigh, as "His health was of no benefit to the Foreign Office."

Lord Iddesleigh's son Henry, who is Surveyor-General of Ordnance, threatens to resign, but it is thought unlikely that he will abandon an office which yields him a yearly income of £1500.

The negotiations between Chamberlain and Morley are tending toward an agreement on the land bill on the basis of Chamberlain's former proposals to limit the operations of the bill to the purchase of smaller holdings, thus reducing the total capital guaranteed by the Imperial Exchequer to £25,000,000. Differences as to the functions and powers proposed by the Irish Parliament continue.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to an address of confidence from a Primrose Lodge, expressed gratification and satisfaction that the signers of the address are more generous in their judgement than many Conservative members of Parliament who have precipitately condemned him. He says that he cares little whether such hasty and adverse criticism modifies or not after he has been allowed to make a public personal explanation, the approval of such persons being as worthless as their disapproval.

Gladstone writes saying that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was justifiable and adds: "I myself favor more economy in the army and navy expenditures."

London, January 11th.—Henry Stafford Northcote, son of Lord Iddesleigh, has, contrary to expectation, resigned the office of Surveyor-General of Ordnance.

Dublin, January 10th.—John Dillon has commenced an action against Inspectors O'Brien and Davis to recover £2000 damages for malicious prosecution and assault, and £1000 damages for the seizure and retention of moneys and documents in connection with the arrest of himself and others at Loughrea for receiving tenants' rents.

The Protestant churches in Ireland will raise a fund to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee.

As an outcome of the prohibition of the nationalist meeting which was announced to be held to-day, on the occasion of the threatened wholesale ejections at Rosken, there was a collision between a crowd of about 4,000 persons who were waiting to receive Dillon and a force of police and drafted village peasants, the latter of whom were armed with sticks. The police used their batons freely, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Dillon and a Catholic clergyman who was present, while strongly protesting against the action of the police, persuaded the people to return to their homes. The ejections were postponed.

Madrid, January 10th.—For several hours on Saturday the city was excited over sensational reports that the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King Alfonso, had been kidnapped or killed. The Infanta had gone out in a carriage to follow the royal huntmen in the Prado. She occupied her carriage alone and was escorted by three aids. In a remote part of the great park the carriage broke down, throwing the Infanta into a ditch. She was not hurt, although it was feared she was, and it was deemed prudent for her to remain at the scene of the accident until assistance could be procured, and for this a lackey was dispatched. Much time was lost in all this. In the mean time the huntmen had gone on a great distance before they missed their royal mistress, and when they discovered she was no longer with them they became greatly frightened, started a general alarm and began a noisy search. The prolonged absence of the Infanta from the castle caused uneasiness there, and finally the police and troops were sent out in search of her.

London, January 11th.—The *Telegraph* lays stress upon the many rumors of war now current and affirms that Russia is trying to force a Franco-German conflict, in order to enable her to carry out her own Eastern plans.

Paris, January 10th.—*Le France* declares that it has authentic information that Germany, Italy and Spain have formed an alliance against France and that ex-Marshal Bazaine is among the prime movers. The story is discredited here.

Berlin, January 10th.—The official newspapers declare that Prince Bismarck will certainly intervene in the debate on the Army bill in the Reichstag and that he will insist upon the adoption of the seven-years term, conceding nothing to the opponents of the measure. The *Westphalian Mercury*, the clerical official organ, declares that if the Government cannot modify the septennate scheme the Center, equally obstinate, will not sanction a term longer than three years.

Berlin, January 9th.—Negotiations between the Vatican and Prussia will shortly be concluded which will enable the Emperor William to announce in the *Lapdag* the revision of the May laws.

Lima, January 9th.—The British squadron has left for the south.

New York, January 10th.—The *Tribune's* Ottawa special of January 9th says: Owing to dissensions in the Dominion Cabinet over the immediate dissolution of Parliament and the holding of a general election, John Costigan, Minister of Internal Revenue, has placed his resignation in the hands of Sir John Macdonald. It is not likely that it will be accepted until after the elections are over, and the Premier sees whether or not he himself is to continue in power. Owing to some disagreement as to next year's estimates, now being prepared, W. A. McEwen, Minister of Finance, after the Cabinet meeting yesterday, handed Sir John his resignation. This is likely to be accepted and the place filled probably with Sir Charles Tupper, present Canadian High Commissioner in London, who sails for Canada to-morrow. Dissolution was agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, but the date for the elections has not yet been fixed and will not be until Tuesday. All the members of the Ministry who are now stamping the country have been recalled by the Premier by telegraph, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

New York, January 9th.—The *Times's* Paris special of January 8th says: M. Rochefort has visited this week in about equal parts at the Prince of Wales for buying the saddle and stirrups Archer used when he won at Newmarket, and at Pasteur for the latest and worst failure of his inoculation theory. This case, as laid by Dr. Peters before the Academy of Medicine, seems really damaging. The patient, whose finger was nearly bitten off, was promptly taken to the Rue Vaquelin. At the end of twelve days hydrophobia was manifest ending under conditions to convince Pasteur that the malady was due to the operations of Pasteur. Rochefort, as may be imagined, finds many bitter things to say about collecting big sums for the glorification of a theory before the people have had time to test its merits.

New York, January 10th.—The *Star's* London special of January 9th says: It is unofficially stated to-night at the Carlton that Lord Salisbury offered the privy seal to Lord Iddesleigh, in consideration of his resignation of the Foreign Office. It has been accepted with a mild protest.

The latest official reports state that the evasions of payments of rents on the one hand and the evictions of tenants on the other show scarcely any diminution, notwithstanding the alleged determination of the Nationalists' leader to reduce the anti-rent movement to narrower limits and the weakening of the Government by the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mutual friends of Gladstone and Parrell have met and discussed the Chamberlain conference with the result that both parties tonight express themselves satisfied that Gladstone will refuse to compromise by sacrificing any material point.

New York, January 10th.—The *World's* Washington correspondent has been interviewing foreign diplomats at the Capital on the question of war in Europe. The British Minister is confident that peace will prevail. The Austrian Charge d'Affaires also believes that peace will prevail. Baron de Struve, the Russian Minister, was reserved, but a secretary said the belief at the legation was in favor of peace. The Swedish and French Ministers look for peace. The Belgian Minister was noncommittal.

Berlin, January 8th.—Printed copies of the amended Army bill will be distributed in the Reichstag on Monday. The debate on the second reading of the measure on Tuesday promises to be a stormy one. Prince Bismarck has announced his intention of remaining in Berlin until the fate of the bill shall have been decided. In Government circles less confidence is felt as to the passage of the bill, and there are indications that Prince Bismarck is open to a compromise. It is believed that he would accept an amendment limiting the operations of the bill to five years, but he will certainly reject any proposal for a term of three years and will immediately dissolve the Reichstag if that body persists in thus amending the bill. The Government relies upon fears of dissolution influencing the members of the Center and Progressionist parties, as one of the results of an election would probably be a reduction in their numbers.

The temper displayed by the Clerical members of the Commission toward the close of the debate showed no symptoms of dread of the dissolution of Parliament. Herr Windthorst, the Clerical leader, had a sharp interchange of words with General Von Schillendorf on a remark of the former, that Germany was living in a state of profound peace; that she was in alliance with Austria and Russia, while she was menaced nowhere. General Von Schillendorf declared that as War Minister he had nothing to do with political considerations, adding that the Government had not had reason to expect that the

Reichstag would oppose the Septennate. The bill had already been twice voted and he was confident that the Reichstag would finish by voting for it again.

Herr Windthorst responded angrily that the Reichstag would make no concessions beyond what the Commission recommended, even if menaced with a *coup d'etat*. Further soreness was caused by General Von Schillendorf's refusal to state or discuss what finance resources the Government relied on to cover the extra expenditures. On the whole the prospects are unfavorable to the Government. Voting in the Reichstag will probably be in the same ratio for the Triennate as in the Commission.

London, January 8th.—It is stated that the Russian Government has made proposals which are calculated to peacefully solve the Bulgarian difficulty. Prince Alexander of Battenburg will start for Egypt in a fortnight.

Paris, January 8th.—The Bulgarian delegation intend to visit Flourous, Gobelet, De Freycinet, Ferry, and Clemenceau. They will ask that France propose to Russia to withdraw Prince Nicholas of Mingrolia as candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

Constantinople, January 8th.—At the Sultan's request Sir William White, British Ambassador to the Porte, recently had two hours' private audience with his Majesty. The Sultan expressed his gratification at the appointment of Sir William as Ambassador and introduced him with a cordial New Year's message to the Queen.

Copenhagen, January 8th.—The Danish Folkething (lower house of Parliament) has been dissolved, owing to its refusal to agree to the Government's financial proposals and army estimates. Elections for the new Folkething will take place January 28th.

Rome, January 8th.—The Vatican has received a communication from France proposing to maintain good relations on the basis of a concordat liberally interpreted. The Vatican does not approve the proposals and will soon explain its views formally and at length to France.

Paris, January 8th.—The *France* says that Queen Victoria has invited the Count and Countess of Paris to spend Sunday and Monday at Osborne.

Cork, January 8th.—The moonlighters last night attacked and maltreated Clerk Darrus of the County Sessions Court. Darrus' injuries are serious.

Madras, December 31st.—Fire broke out today in the reserved enclosure at the People's Park as the annual fair was being held. A panic ensued and it is reported that several hundred people were burned or crushed to death.

Madras, January 2nd.—The fire in the reserved enclosure at the People's Park on Friday lasted only fifteen minutes. It is now ascertained that 300 persons lost their lives, being either burned to death or suffocated, while the number injured is placed at the same figures. The Commander-in-Chief and the First Prince of France, who were present, escaped uninjured. Among the victims were two European women, and European children are missing. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Mandalay, January 3rd.—The Burmese ruffians maintain a friendly attitude toward the British. A proclamation has been issued ordering all the inhabitants to surrender their arms within five days. It is expected that the troops will be compelled to leave the ruby mines, in consequence of the scarcity of water and prevalence of fever. The camp of the native Prince has been surprised by British troops. The Prince himself and forty followers were killed.

Rome, January 2nd.—A fire occurred today in the Odessalchi. The Majolica collection and valuable pictures in the palace were seriously damaged. King Humbert, perceiving the flames, hastened to the scene and remained an hour encouraging the firemen.

London, January 2nd.—A disastrous fire has occurred on Wood street, London, affecting the property of twenty firms. The damage is enormous. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

London, January 2nd.—The British steamer *Dragoman*, from Savannah, December 12th for Liverpool, came in collision with and sunk an unknown vessel off Birdseye. Fourteen persons were drowned.

St. Petersburg, January 2nd.—General Gonoff has been appointed to succeed General Kaulbars as military attaché to the Russian Embassy at Vienna.

Vionna, January 2nd.—It is reported here that 15,000 Jews have been expelled from the Government of Kiel, Russia.

New York, January 2nd.—The *Herald* says: R. T. Bush, owner of the keel-boat *Coronet* and a member of the New York Yacht Club, calls upon the owners of all American-built vessels of the keel type to join him in a race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, the entrance fee not to exceed \$10,000, and the start to be made about the middle of May. This will give all yachtsmen who desire to enter for the Royal Thames prize plenty of time to arrive at the starting point, and an opportunity for sailing masters to put their craft in shape. It is more than twenty years since the *Fleetwing*, *Vesta*, and *Henrietta* raced across the ocean for \$30,000. Another big race of the kind would excite Americans throughout the world.

Lord Alfred Paget, Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, tells the *World's* London correspondent that while no formal challenge for an international race has been issued, one may be, and the course will probably be around Ireland.

New York, January 8th.—The *Star's* London special of January 7th says: Goschen has accepted the invitation of the Liverpool Conservatives' Council to stand for the Exchange Division, formerly represented by David Duncan. The accepted candidate of the Gladstonites is Lord Edmunds Fitzmaurice. It is not known whether Lord Edmunds, if he goes to the polls against Goschen, will have the full Irish vote. At the last election the Unionists voted with the Tories, but the United vote failed to secure the return of the Conservative candidate, Carleton. The Tories claim to have defeated the appointment of Earl Carnarvon to the Colonial Office.

Lord Hartington's failure to create a coalition Cabinet is now admitted by the Unionists. The Liberals regard the failure as proof that Hartington's influence over the dissident Liberals is waning. The opinion is growing that when Parliament meets the only Unionists found in the Cabinet will be two or three men who are retained to tide Salisbury over the threatening dissolution.

The Nationalists discredited the reports that Gladstone is willing, in order to conciliate Hartington and Chamberlain, to restrict the jurisdiction of his proposed Irish Parliament to purely local affairs. They declare that if such is Gladstone's intention he will lose the support of the Parnellites and never again be Prime Minister.

London, January 7th.—It is reported that Sir Henry Holland has been appointed Secretary to the Colonies. The Cabinet Council convened for to-morrow has been further postponed. Lord Salisbury informed the Queen that he hopes the Cabinet will be completed by Tuesday. The Privy Council has been called to meet at Osborne on Wednesday, when the new Ministers will kiss the Queen's hand.

London, January 7th.—The Vatican has made an arrangement with the Prince of Monaco by which in the event of an outbreak of war, involving Italy, the Pope, with his ministers and protectors of congregation, will remove their residence to the Principal city of Monaco and there transact all business until peace shall have been restored, guaranteeing the independence of the Holy see in its dealings with the Catholic world. A special clause of the convention with the Prince pledges the abolition of the gaming tables. It is expected that adequate compensation for the loss of revenue thus involved will be afforded by crowds of visitors to the Pope or by an indemnity to the Prince.

Rome, January 7th.—Bishop Patterson of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, O., has arrived here. The Vatican is debating whether the Knights of Labor of America is a proper organization for Catholics to join.

The Papal Consistory has again been postponed, this time till the early part of March, when the new foreign Cardinals will receive their hats.

Rome, January 8th.—The Pope will present \$100,000 to the congregation of Propaganda fide on the occasion of the coming jubilee.

Washington, January 7th.—Consul Fyfe, writing from Demerara under date December 9th, says there is a great development in gold mining in British Guiana, but no quartz nor gold-bearing ledges have yet been discovered. All the gold up to the present time has been found in the rivers and creeks by washing. About 3,000 people mostly colored and inexperienced, are in the interior of the colony prospecting. The climate is very unhealthy, especially so to the whites. The Consul mentions two Californians who have been very successful in their operations, but fails to give their names. He says that \$16,000 in gold was exported to England in 1895. Last year the exportations were increased to \$350,000, and he thinks that this year's exportations will reach probably \$2,000,000. He says the new industry promises to be a good one.

London, January 7th.—The West End had another labor scare to-day. Crowds of unemployed workmen assembled in front of the offices of the Local Government Board and demanded relief. Ritchie, President of the board, received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this they booted the Government and marched to Trafalgar square, where an indignation meeting was held and resolutions adopted protesting against the apathy of the Government. Many of the residents and shopkeepers in the vicinity of Trafalgar square, fearing an outbreak or renewal of the socialistic riots, closed their shutters and barred their doors, but the meeting dispersed quietly.

Edinburgh, January 7th.—The Marquis of Queensberry is being sued for divorce. He has not lived with his wife for twelve years. Shortly after they began to live apart the Marquis admitted another woman into his house, who became a regular inmate of the establishment. His connection with this woman is made the basis of the suit. Neither the woman nor the Marquis will deny the charge of adultery which the Marchioness makes against her husband. The case will be tried in Edinburgh, because the Scotch law grants the wife a divorce for adultery alone.

London, January 7th.—The Duke of Bedford has remitted the whole amount of rents to the tenants on his Bedfordshire estates for the current half year.

One thousand tin-plate workers, who have been on a strike at Pontypool, have arranged terms with the masters, and will resume work on Monday.

London, January 7th.—The Bulgarian delegates have expressed a willingness to accept the rule of Duke Liechtenberg, the latest candidate proposed for the Bulgarian throne, who it is rumored is favored by Russia.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg authorizes the announcement that he is about to make a prolonged tour of Egypt and the East, in order to put an end to the rumors that he intends to return to Bulgaria.

Ottawa (Ont.), January 7th.—It is stated that a very pressing invitation has been sent from Rideau Hall to President and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the United States Cabinet to become guests of the Governor-General at Montreal during the carnival.

Berne, January 7th.—Numerous avalanches have occurred in the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz and Uri. Several villages have been completely cut off from communication with the outer world, a number of houses destroyed and many cattle killed.

Sydney (N. S. W.), January 7th.—Four of the boys condemned recently for outrageous assault upon a servant girl were hanged here yesterday. Two others who were to have been executed were reprieved.

Madras, January 7th.—It is officially stated that 405 persons were burned to death in the incendiary fire which destroyed the reserved inclosure in the People's Park last week.

Tanis, January 7th.—The village of Djemel was severely shaken by an earthquake to-day. A number of houses fell. Seven persons were killed and many hurt.

St. Petersburg, January 7th.—The Government has suppressed the *Russkoe Delo* for publishing an article violently attacking Germany.

Lima, January 9th.—In consequence of the closing of Peruvian ports against vessels from Chile the wheat supply from that country has ceased, and in order to meet the demand for wheat the municipality has been authorized to take steps to have the necessary supply brought from California.

New York, January 6th.—Congressman William Walter Phelps has received a dispatch from his son, John J. Phelps, commanding the schooner yacht *Brunkhild*, announcing his safe arrival at Valparaiso, direct from the Society Islands. The *Brunkhild* started from New York a year ago last summer on a voyage around the world. She will sail leisurely down the coast and around Cape Horn and reach home next summer. Young Phelps wants, a few years hence, to go by steam over the same route he has just sailed in the *Brunkhild*.

New York, January 7th.—The *Star's* cable special from London of January 6th says: Lord Salisbury may end the political crisis at any moment by sending in his resignation to the Queen. The unrelenting opposition of the Carlton Tories to his programme, has paralyzed his action and brought about a deadlock. Churchill is gaining strength here every hour. The crisis is acute and no one can foresee the result. Gladstone is described by friends fresh from talking with him to be keenly watching the crisis. He speaks hopefully of the results of the conference for a reunion of the Liberal party, but is still firm for home rule. The Parnellites are actively preparing for the dissolution of Parliament.

London, January 6th.—Hon. Edward Stanhope, present Colonial Secretary, has accepted the office of Secretary for War. Lord Idlesleigh has not yet decided to accept the suggestion to relinquish the Foreign Secretaryship in favor of Lord Salisbury. If Lord Idlesleigh decides to resign office he will probably take Stanhope's place as Colonial Secretary.

It is expected that Lord Salisbury will make no further effort to complete his Cabinet with whips, but will fill the vacant offices with Conservatives. The Conservative Council of Liverpool has invited Goschen to contest the vacant Parliamentary seat in that city, and it is thought that he will consent to do so.

T. P. O'Connor, presiding at a home-rule demonstration at Bradford to-day, advocated fairness in carrying out the plan of campaign, and advised the appointment of a judge to act as a medium between landlord and tenant.

London, January 7th.—The *Standard* says: Gladstone is prepared to modify his home-rule scheme with a view to the consideration of the dissident Liberals. According to the *Standard*, he is willing to confine the powers of the proposed Irish legislative body to questions exclusively Irish which may be delegated to it.

Dublin, January 6th.—The *Express* (Tory) publishes a statement that Parnell intends to move a vote of censure in the Commons against the Government for its conduct toward the Woodford tenants who were yesterday sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for resisting evictions.

New York, January 6th.—The *Post's* London special says: An extraordinary state of affairs in the English Foreign Office has just come to light. A short time ago a formal treaty between Russia and Turkey was on the point of being signed. This threw the Government here into a state of great alarm, the assistance of Turkey being essential to the Anglo-Austrian alliance, which was the key note of Salisbury's policy. To this feeling the *Morning Post* gave expression a fortnight ago, but no one paid any attention to it. "The time has arrived," says that journal, "for warning Turkey against any further pursuance of a policy which might necessitate vigorous and immediate action on our part."

The warning passed later on into a menace. Turkey was told that unless she was off with Russia immediately the English Government would unhesitatingly be compelled to take resolute measures which would speedily impress on her the fact that her present policy was most pernicious to her real interests in Europe and the East. These measures, it was significantly added, would be totally irrespective of the fate of the Ottoman Empire. In consequence of these threats of war, Rushim Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, was instructed to ask Lord Idlesleigh for an explanation and disavowal. Idlesleigh's reply, published this morning, says that although the *Morning Post* is not the Government organ and is free to say what it likes it has expressed the views of the Government on this point, and he believes of the English nation also. Gadban Pasha, who is at Sophia arranging with Russia, will be in consequence immediately recalled by the Porte. It is learned from private sources entirely trustworthy that the bombardment of Constantinople was actually threatened by Lord Idlesleigh as the result of the Turkish alliance with Russia.

Paris, January 6th.—An exciting incident occurred at the Paris Zoological Garden to-day, resulting in the death of one of the keepers. A hippopotamus was observed to be acting in an unusual manner, and a keeper entered the cage to endeavor to discover the cause of the brute's evident uneasiness. He had been in the cage but a moment or two when the animal appeared suddenly to go mad. The keeper tried to escape, but before he could reach the door of the cage the animal attacked him furiously. The other assistants rushed to the rescue and endeavored to beat back the infuriated brute. Their efforts were finally successful, but when they drew their comrade from the cage life was extinct.

Paris, January 6th.—M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, announces that a wheat of excellent quality and superior weight has been exported for the first time by Russia from the Caucasus. Large cargoes of this wheat, M. Lockroy says, have been sent to Odessa across the Black sea from the ports of Poti and Batoum, destined for the Adriatic and the English channel.

In consequence of the repeatedly expressed discontent of French merchants, the Government has ordered its agents in Egypt to foster French commerce as much as possible, and endeavor to decrease to a minimum the difficulties in the way of Frenchmen competing successfully for public contracts.

Melbourne, January 6th.—The wheat harvest in Victoria is 12,000,000 bushels; an average of twelve bushels per acre. The exportable excess is 150,000 tons, or 60,000 tons over that of the preceding year.

Boston, January 6th.—An Ottawa special to the *Advertiser* says that the fishery trouble and the recent elections have tended to bring about a Cabinet break-up, and that Hon. John Costigan, Minister of International Revenue, and Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, will probably resign. It is said that unless the United States makes some overtures looking toward a settlement of the fisheries dispute, the Canadian Government will go back to the old system of licensing foreign fishing vessels. The license will be charged, as formerly, upon tonnage of the vessels.

New York, January 6th.—The *Tribune's* London cable special says: The Vienna correspondent of the *Telegraph* says: The New Year's Day peace assurances appear to have fallen very flat on the European financial markets and upon public opinion generally. The fact is that such half-hearted manifestations could deceive only those who enthusiastically inclined or whose information was at fault. Intelligence comes from Warsaw that the Russian War Office has decided to construct more forts on the Austrian frontier, to be commenced at once. Meanwhile, the Bulgarian difficulty is making no progress; at least not in the direction of a settlement. The mooted return of Alexander has made a profound impression in Russia. The Russian press is unanimous in representing it as involving *casus belli*.

New York, January 6th.—The *Tribune's* cable special from Dublin of January 5th says: With reference to the projected conference between the Gladstone Liberals and Chamberlain what the Irish party has to say is this: That Gladstone enters this conference with the full knowledge that any retreat from the principle of his bill, namely, an Irish Parliament, with an Irish Executive proceeding therefrom and responsible only to that Parliament, will mean an immediate and absolute rupture with the Irish Nationalists; but Gladstone has no such intention. The fact is this conference is merely a device to provide a healing plaster for Chamberlain's wounded vanity and to soften his fall if he means to go back into his place in the Liberal fold. Furthermore, if he does not mean to eat humble pie with good grace, the conference will prove to him a fatal trap, for after entering into these negotiations, and receiving this concession from Gladstone, if he is not reconciled, he will go back to the country more damaged than ever.

To-day Ireland is ringing with the outrage in which the saturnalia of jury-packing in Sligo has culminated. The monstrous sentences inflicted on the Woodford tenants for the crime of defending their homes and the infamously partisan speech of Judge Pallas have excited the people intensely. Judge Pallas in passing sentence delivered an extraordinary speech in which he actually denounced the Chief Secretary and General Buller for their policy of mitigating the rapacity of evicting landlords by withholding the aid of the police and military in carrying out evictions and for ordering them to remain passive while bailiffs executed the writs. Judge Pallas declared that such an order would be illegal and unconstitutional, no matter by whom given. The doings of the worst days of Irish jury-packing have been surpassed during the present assizes in Sligo. The scandal called forth a burning protest to-day from Bishop McCormick of Anchoyria.

The *Star's* London cable special says: Gladstone's diplomacy throughout the Chamberlain negotiations has been splendid. At the Liberal headquarters the opinion prevails that if Chamberlain refuses Gladstone's terms he places himself definitely outside the party and dishes himself, and if he rejoins the Liberals Hartington will be forced to go over to the Ministry to prevent the Whig-Tory alliance being dishied through the loss of the Radical section. Thus in any case the elements of dissolution are steadily gaining ground.

London, January 5th.—Lord Northbrooke has decided not to accept a position in the Cabinet. He has written to Goschen regretting his inability to join the Ministry in view of the Conservative discontent and the doubtful nature of the agreement with Lord Salisbury.

Dublin, January 5th.—Fifty-six men who were arrested last August at the time Father Rahey was taken into custody for resisting the collection of rent and evictions on the Clontarf estates, at Woodford, County Galway, were to-day sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from twelve to eighteen months.

Ottawa, January 5th.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined to become a member of Salisbury's Cabinet.

New York, January 6th.—The *World's* Washington special says: Captain C. A. Bushnell, who secured for Ericsson the contract for the first monitor during the war, has been in Washington several days for the purpose of presenting the merits of the great inventor's latest discovery in the way of a marine engine of destruction. The Captain will ask the committee to authorize the building of ten of these vessels. He wants the committee to act at once so that they can have the benefit of Ericsson's personal supervision. They can be built at a cost of \$200,000

each. This number will be sufficient to protect the entire eastern coast against the foreign navies of the world. Captain Bushnell says he is perfectly confident that a vessel like the Destroyer could sink the Invincible, the most formidable vessel of the British navy, within fifteen minutes.

New York, January 5th.—A meeting of the sewing-silk and machine-twist trade was held here to-day, and in view of the fact that the price of raw silk had recently advanced \$1 per pound, with the probabilities in favor of the advance remaining permanent, it was resolved to advance the price of manufactured goods 10 per cent, to take effect on February 1st. The sewing-silk and twist trade has in all capital invested in manufactures of \$30,000,000. Its annual product of 1896 is put at \$60,000,000, and all the concerns together employ some 50,000 operatives. The whole silk trade, in all its branches, will be affected in the action taken to-day.

New York, January 5th.—The *Sun* says: Lately John Ronch has been troubled with sleeplessness, and Dr. Bolden has given him hyperdermic injections of morphine to induce sleep. He also suffers considerable pain. It is possible that he may live for a month, but it is more likely that his cancerous disease will reach its climax in two weeks, even if it is not hastened by another hemorrhage.

New York, January 5th.—At the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Bookman, President of the Board of Aldermen and acting Mayor, united in marriage Eleanor Carey and William Findalter Blood, a member of the Tangled Lives Company now playing at the Fifth-Avenue Theater. The only witness was Miss Rosa Leighton, of the Bijou Opera-House, a cousin of Miss Carey. The other members of the company received the first definite information when the play began on the evening. Miss Carey played some years ago on the Pacific coast, and also last summer. She married Clarence Livingstone in 1876, but separated from him in two years, and on Christmas obtained a divorce in San Francisco. Blood is a cousin of Lady Collier Campbell and is known on the stage as Blande.

Cleveland, January 4th.—A special dispatch to the *Leader* from Tiffin, O., says: One of the most horrible accidents ever chronicled occurred near Republic, about eight miles east of here, at 2 o'clock this morning. At 1 o'clock an east-bound freight train, in charge of Conductor Fletcher, pulled out of this city, having received orders to side-track at Saipio siding, to allow the east-bound express to pass. After the passenger train had gone, the conductor being without special orders, exercised his own judgment and determined that, inasmuch as he had half an hour to spare, to make the switch at Republic, little less than five miles distant, before the arrival of the fast express from the east, due at that point at 2 o'clock. When he pulled out the night was bitterly cold and much difficulty was experienced in keeping up steam in the engine. Finally, at a point half a mile west of Republic, the train came to a standstill, being unable to move farther. Just here was made the mistake which resulted in the loss of many lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property. Although the conductor must have known that he was encroaching dangerously near the time of the express, he did not send out a signal until after his train had come to a standstill and he found it impossible to move further. He then started forward with a lantern himself. At this point there is a sharp curve, and Conductor Fletcher had not proceeded more than the length of twenty cars when he saw the headlight of the approaching express rounding the curve not more than forty rods distant and running at the lightning speed of sixty-three miles per hour. Horror-stricken with the knowledge that a frightful accident could not be avoided, he flashed his light in the face of the engineer, Lem Eastman. The latter at the same moment saw the lights of the freight engine, and giving a wild shriek of the whistle for down brake, he reversed his engine and jumped for his life, grasping through the window of the cab, carrying the glass and sash with him, and alighting in a heavy snow drift. He escaped serious injury, his hurts being confined to a slight wound upon the knee. As soon as he realized the danger, he called to his fireman, William Fredericks, to save himself. The latter was engaged in stopping the fire, and raised up and hesitated a moment to glance forward, as if to estimate his danger. This was fatal, as at that instant the crash came, and poor Fredericks was pinned and crushed by a mass of the wreck. The effect of the collision can be better imagined than described. The engines of the two trains reared into the air and then settled down upon the track, driving into each other until the cylinders touched. The force of the impact jammed the baggage cars into the tender of the fast train, the express car into the baggage, and the smoker into express.

In less than five minutes from the moment of the collision and before any organized effort at rescue could be made the fire from the overturned stoves communicated to the woodwork and the flames broke out, their roar mingling with the cries of anguish of the imprisoned victims. The trainmen and uninjured passengers were powerless to rescue the sufferers. The express train was in charge of Conductor Tom Haskell, Engineer Lem Eastman and William Fredericks, fireman, and consisted of Engine 726, a mail and baggage car, the express, smoker, a coach and two sleepers. The freight train was in charge of Conductor Fletcher, Engineer Kiler and W. J. Collison, fireman, and consisted of Engine 925 and sixteen loaded and a few empty gondolas. The smoker contained twelve to fifteen passengers, some of whom were immigrants. Three men escaped alive, but their names were not learned. Baggage-master W. F. Gates of Newark was the only man in his car, and he was hurt in both legs, his left leg being cut in several places and a splinter, or rod, being run into his right foot.

New York, January 4th.—The United States Grand Jury to Brooklyn has indicted Charles Ogden Ferris, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, for fraudulently obtaining a pension from the Government. Should he escape conviction here he will be taken to San Francisco for trial.

Baltimore, January 3rd.—Dispatches have been received in this city this morning from Westminster, Frederick, Emmetsburg and other towns in Western Maryland, stating that the inhabitants are considerably excited over violent shocks and loud rumblings which awakened them from sleep and continued at intervals from 11:30 o'clock last night till early this morning. No damage has been done as far

as can be learned, but as the country is mountainous the people are apprehensive of grave troubles. Congressman Shaw, who lives at Westminster, says he was awakened by what sounded like the blasting of rocks and pictures were shaken from the walls in other places. He heard two distinct shocks in rapid succession. The mercury at Westminster was four degrees below zero this morning.

Chicago, January 4th.—The *Times'* Washington special of January 3d says: Whatever danger there was some time ago that the Treasury supply of gold would give out and the Government be compelled to pay out silver for bond redemption seems now to be remote and growing more so. The gold owned by the Government now amounts to \$170,912,413, a larger sum than the Government has owned previously since the resumption of specie payments, with the exception of the single month of November, 1881. The stock of gold has been growing continuously since July last in spite of the large redemptions of bond. The increase in the stock of gold for December was a trifle less than \$7,000,000, and for the half fiscal year a little more than \$14,000,000. At the same time the stock of silver dollars which recently threatened to absorb everything in the treasury has been for some months steadily falling off, though coinage goes on without interruption.

New York, January 3rd.—It is known that for some weeks John Ronch, the great ship builder, has been confined to his residence in gradually failing health. According to his own desire, that his friends should not be needlessly alarmed, and apprehensive of the effect upon him of learning the real nature of the disease from which he is suffering, his family and physicians have been reticent in regard to his condition. Mr. Ronch, however, now realizes fully the impossibility of recovering, and reason for concealment no longer exists. In view of this fact, a representative of Mr. Ronch's family to-night made the following statement of his condition:

"Mr. Ronch is beyond the reach of medical help, save in alluring his sufferings, which have long been intense. His disease is epithelioma, and its development has been very similar to the case of General Grant, its location, however, being the roof of the mouth instead of the throat. All efforts to arrest its progress have failed, and only his powerful constitution has sustained him so long. He has never seen a well day since the entire nervous prostration consequent upon his assignment eighteen months ago. From that crushing blow he could not rally and the cancer began to develop. Last January, in March an operation was performed, in the hope that the disease might be eradicated. In the summer the trouble returned and it became evident to his physicians that there was no hope. Mr. Ronch is now failing gradually, his agony being relieved only by anodynes."

New York, January 4th.—Referring to John Ronch's serious illness, a representative of the family said to a *Tribune* reporter last night: "It was the common belief in General Grants case that the cancer was produced by an excessive use of tobacco, though this was denied by medical men, and the disease was attributed by them to the nervous shock produced by the Grant & Ward failure. This theory is borne out in Ronch's case. Ronch is a man thoroughly of temperate habits and never used tobacco in any form, and the disease cannot be attributed to any other cause than the shock produced by his assignment."

New York, January 2nd.—The *Tribune* says: The probable loss of the Austrian ship *Miroslar* recalls the history of the famous ship *Young America*, the name which was given to the vessel when she was launched at the shipyard of William H. Webb in 1853. The *Miroslar* sailed from the Delaware Breakwater for Fiume on February 17th and has not since been heard from. She was one of those staunch live-oak vessels, with iron and copper castings, built expressly for the California trade. She was 233-feet long, 1,439 tons measurement and a three-decker. Her first eighteen voyages from New York to San Francisco, including one stop, of sixty days at Rio Janeiro for repairs, averaged 118 days and 16 hours. Eight successive voyages from San Francisco to New York in her palm days were made in 99 days, 100 days, 83 days, 86 days, 92 days, 97 days, 99 days and 92 days respectively. No yacht or man-of-war was ever kept in better order than the *Young America* until she was sold to G. Tarrabocchia & Co. of Buccari, Austria, in 1879. Her fast voyages and beautiful lines always attracted a large crowd to her wharf when she was in port.

Washington, December 31st.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at the residence of Don Domingo Gand, Chilean Minister, last night. The burglar was F. B. Silva, a Brazilian who had formerly been employed in the household. About one month ago Silva was discharged on suspicion and went to New York. He returned last night, entered the home of his former employer and stole a sum of money and \$7000 worth of jewelry and other valuables. The thief was arrested this morning while boarding a train for New York, and the valuables were recovered.

Chicago, December 31st.—Colonel W. H. Bolton, ex-Superintendent of second-class mail matter in the Chicago Postoffice, recently indicated for embezzlement in the United States District Court, yesterday afternoon pleaded guilty to withholding \$12,000 from the Government. His counsel cited Colonel Bolton's honorable war record and the fact that he had turned over all property to the Government, equal to about the amount of the embezzlement. The Court deferred sentence.

New York, January 10th.—The *Herald* says: Our Paris correspondent sends word that in order to avoid the ten days' imprisonment to which she was sentenced for slander, Mme. Rattazzi has quitted French territory.

Rome, January 9th.—Mathilde Mari, 18 years of age, and Miss Romaro, aged 16, Polish art students, were found suffocated on a bed in a hotel in this city to-day. On the floor lay the dead body of a man. Letters addressed to relatives were found which indicated that all three had committed suicide.

Paris, January 9th.—Lindsay Elder, an English adventuress, who was recently arrested here for swindling by means of matrimonial advertisements, attempted to commit suicide in prison to-day by opening a vein with a piece of glass which she had broken from the window of her cell.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Paris, February 11th.—At a ball at the Elysee Palace last evening a rumor was circulated that General Boulanger's aide-de-camp had applied to the Foreign Office for a passport on the ground that he was to bear a letter from Boulanger to the Emperor of Russia; that M. Flourou, Foreign Minister, refused to grant the passport, and that a violent scene took place between General Boulanger and M. Flourou, the former explaining that the letter was not for the Czar, but for the Russian War Minister, and that the communication must traverse the regular diplomatic channels. The aide-de-camp is still in Paris.

A dispatch from Strasbourg to *Republique Francaise* says that 600 Alsatians, who were summoned to join the German reserves, have crossed into French territory, dreading an outbreak of war.

New York, February 10th.—The *Star's* London cablegram of the 9th instant says: Germany, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has asked France for a formal declaration of neutrality in the event of a war in the East. In Downing street the statement is partly confirmed. The communication, however, was unofficial and put in the way of a suggestion leading up to a friendly understanding between France and Germany. The whole situation to-night points to the East as the probable first scene of warlike operations.

If Prince Bismarck was not at the bottom of the new Spanish difficulty with France, he has lost no time in placing himself in a position to take advantage of it. The German representative at Madrid has been called upon to make a full statement of the Spanish case against France, and the German Minister at Tangier has been summoned to Berlin to give a verbal account of the alleged rectification of the Alger-Morocco frontier at the expense of Spain.

Berlin, February 10th.—Advices from Algiers published in the *Kreuz Zeitung* have caused much excitement here. The dispatches say that a number of Generals and staff officers have left Algiers to resume command in France, and that four battalions of the Twelfth Army Corps, stationed in Algiers, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark. Preparations are being made at different ports to expedite the shipment of troops. Territorial troops, the dispatches say, are to take the place of the battalions leaving Algiers.

The *Vienne Neue Freie Presse* says that in a recent interview a French statesman said that France will not commence hostilities because of the belief, perhaps superstition, existing throughout the country, that the Power which begins the next war will be defeated.

London, February 10th.—The stock markets were firm to-day. Egyptian securities rose 2 per cent in consequence of a rumor that the British protectorate is to be established over the country. American securities were firm. Consols closed at 100 15-16 for both money and account.

It is reported that 2000 German officers entitled to retirement have asked to be kept in active service.

Paris, February 10th.—Three per cent rentes for account opened at 77 francs 55 centimes to-day, an advance of 20 centimes on yesterday's closing quotations, and closed at 77 7/8 centimes.

Vienne, February 10th.—Firmness has prevailed on the Bourse to-day.

Berlin, Feb. 10th.—Commander Chadwick and Lieutenant Buckingham of the American navy have arrived at Kiel, to inspect the dockyards there.

The *North German Gazette* declares that the statement that the Government incited the publication of Cardinal Jacobini's dispatches is a pure invention.

The Prussian Ministerial Council has decided to postpone the submission of the Church bill to the Landtag until after the Reichstag elections.

The extent of the revision of the May laws depends upon the pliability of the Center. A number of Conservatives in the upper House are not willing to consent to the return of religious orders, and will require strong pressure and reasons to induce them to yield.

The Berlin *Post's* warlike articles have fallen flat. That paper now reproves the Center party for its "sinful pride" in rebelling against the Pope's decree. The *Germania* says: The Pope had expressed the wish that our party support the Septennate, but this is impossible.

The Imperial Bank to-day placed for sale on the Bourse Treasury certificates to the amount of 30,000,000 marks.

Rome, February 11th.—In consequence of the recent speeches of the leaders of the German Center party, the Papal Secretary has sent another letter to the Nuncio at Munich saying that the Pope, in spite of the declaration of the Center leaders, maintains the views expressed in his former letters.

Rome, February 10th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the credit for the construction of a cable telegraph from Portofino, at the entrance of the Red sea, to Massowah, and adjourned sine die. This cable makes direct connection with the cable now in the Red sea and secures direct communication via Alexandria with the Italian forces in the Sudan.

King Humbert will to-morrow give a decision in respect to the Ministerial crisis. It is expected that Premier Depretis will form a new Cabinet.

Brisbane (Queensland), February 10th.—The expedition which went to New Guinea to avenge the murder by natives, last October at Johannet, of the Captain, two sailors and six Malays of a ship, while

they were engaged in pearl-diving, has returned. The enterprise was entirely successful. The native chief, who was responsible for the murder, was caught and beheaded, and the village where he and his accomplices lived was burned.

Brisbane (Queensland) February 10th.—Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, is dead, aged 67 years. [Mrs. Wood commenced her literary career in magazines, and gained in 1860 the temperance prize of £100 by the publication of "Danbury House," a temperance story. That was followed by "East Lynne." She was the author of more than two dozen novels.]

Cape Town, February 10th.—Traders from the interior report that the explorer, Dr. Holub, his wife and the entire party accompanying him have been massacred by natives.

New York, February 10th.—The adjourned conference between the representatives of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company to agree on a settlement of their differences was held this morning. President Houston and Director Edward Lauterbach represented the Pacific Mail and Messrs. Seligman, McCullough, Ellis and Dacosta, the Panama Railroad Company. The compromise proposed yesterday was agreed to by both companies. It provides for the settlement of the outstanding claim of the Panama Railway of \$530,000 by the payment of \$160,000. In lieu of the monthly payments of \$70,000 for transportation across the isthmus heretofore charged the Pacific Mail by the Panama Company there will be paid \$35,000 per month and the Pacific Mail Company is allowed to reduce its service in any way it chooses instead of being compelled to run a steamer every week, as was provided under the terms of the old contract. This provision alone will save the Pacific Mail \$50,000 per month. The saving of other items for the unexpired seven years on the old agreement which the new contract takes the place of amounts to over \$1,800,000. The Pacific Mail directors after the meeting stated that no negotiations for the subsidy from the transcontinental lines were being considered. One of them predicted an advance of rates before the end of this week.

London, February 9th.—The German steamers for Australia will hereafter call at Colombo instead of Chagos, thus forming direct connection between Germany and India. It is anticipated that German trade will be greatly benefited.

Berlin, February 9th.—The *Berliner Nachrichten* says that it has authentic information that General Boulanger, French Minister of War, is preparing for a movement of troops to the eastern frontier. Four battalions in Algiers have been ordered to France. Boulanger has instructed the Military Railway Committee to remain in permanent session. The *Nachrichten* adds: "Paris advices state that owing to urgent representations by his colleagues, General Boulanger has postponed issuing those orders until 21st."

The Berlin *Post's* Paris correspondent writes: "A deceptive calm followed your recent article referring to General Boulanger and he is now more powerful than ever. Even his former opponents, turning toward him as to the rising sun, finding it impossible to struggle against the growing popularity of the man who is regarded by the masses as the long-expected liberator of the whole country, are anxious for revenge."

The *Post* adds: An extra from the Paris *Figaro* contains an article signed by Schoell imputing the grossest immorality to German women. This will raise a storm of indignant protest in Germany.

Paris, February 9th.—The Bourse was weak. Rentes closed at 77 francs 85 centimes. The newspapers here congratulate the Chamber of Deputies upon the dignified silence on which it voted the army credits. Such action, they say, shows that France can be prudent and patriotic when necessary. The advice of the press generally is to abstain from any comment likely to provoke Germany.

Pesth, February 9.—The Buda Pesth *Journal* urges Austria to attack Russia before the latter has completed preparations on the lower Danube.

London, February 9th.—Consols closed at 100 11-16.

Berlin, Feb. 9th.—The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes Cardinal Jacobini's letter to the Nuncio at Munich. It is dated Jan. 30th. The Cardinal says that in view of the impending revision of the Church laws the Pope desires the center to support the Septennate bill in every possible way, and concludes: "It is well known the Government attaches the greatest importance to the passage of the bill. If by its adoption it should be found possible to void the danger of war in the near future the Center would render great services to the Fatherland and to the cause of humanity in Europe by supporting the bill. In the contrary case the hostile attitude of the Center would be considered unpatriotic, and the dissolution of the Reichstag would cause embarrassment and uncertainties to the Center party."

Cardinal Jacobini instructs the Nuncio to urge the leaders of the Center to influence their colleagues in favor of the Septennate and assure them that such a course would greatly satisfy the Holy Father.

Rome, February 9th.—It is expected that Cardinal Jacobini's letter to the Nuncio at Munich will lead to a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The letter is thought to cover the hope of the Vatican that Germany will exert a pressure on Italy to yield to the Vatican's wishes. The official journal says: "The letter gives us a useful

impression, because we can read in its inner thought and ample scope the policy of the Vatican toward Germany."

Rome, February 9.—The Government has received a dispatch from the Italian commander at Massowah, saying that Rasalula was retreating, but that it was not known whether he desired to await reinforcements or whether owing to his losses, he had decided to refrain from attacking Massowah. The commander further says that Major Piano has brought letters from King John and Rasalula, offering to renew peaceful relations on condition that the Italians do not extend their territory beyond Massowah, and authorizing Major Piano to negotiate terms of peace. The commander replied evasively, with the object of recovering the Italian prisoners.

Paris, February 8th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed without debate or scrutiny the extra budgets asked for by the War and Naval Departments.

The French commanders along the German frontier have been ordered to avoid all exercises of their troops likely to be falsely interpreted to Germany.

Several members of the Anti-Patriotic League have been arrested for placarding the city with an appeal to soldiers to desert or shoot their officers.

Brussels, February 8.—The Government has introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies for an extra budget of appropriations, amounting to 40,000,000 francs, of which 19,000,000 francs are asked for pressing military measures.

London, February 8th.—The Stock Exchange markets were very flat to-day on lower quotations from Berlin and rumors that Alsace-Lorraine will be declared in a state of siege. The market closed rather firm. American securities were flat, notwithstanding New York people were buying here. The Paris Bourse closed flat, owing to unfavourable rumors from Germany.

Reports received from various directions suggest that troops are being concentrated in Southern Russia.

London, February 8th.—George Franklin Anderson, described as an American Judge from Detroit, was to-day committed for trial, charged with having swindled Charles Deakin of Susquehanna, Pa., out of a large sum of money collected by the prisoner under the pretense that they were necessary for expenses incurred in the work he pretended to be engaged in of securing for the plaintiff a valuable English estate to which he had been convinced he was heir. In the hearing to-day Deakin's son testified that Anderson's wife offered \$8,000 as bribe to withdraw the charge against him.

Breslau, February 8th.—It is stated that Mons. Kopp, Catholic Bishop of Fulda, who mediated between Prussia and the Vatican in negotiations for the revision of the May laws, has been deputed by the Pope to make a statement declaring the Pope's intentions in advising the Catholic electors to support the Government on the Septennate bill explaining Papal interests from a Catholic standpoint in having the Catholic electors assist in securing the success of Prince Bismarck's bill in the Reichstag. The occasion for making this important statement will be the introduction in the upper house of the Prussian Diet of the new Ecclesiastical bill. It is also announced here that the Pope, desiring to meet Prussia's views even in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and appointment, will favor the nomination of Dr. Kopp in the Bishopric of Breslau.

Berlin, February 8th.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a communication, signed by Prince Bismarck, in which the Chancellor says that Emperor William has received from various associations addresses intimating a desire of the senders to give expression to their sentiments of loyalty and veneration in a personal interview with his Majesty on the occasion of the approaching anniversary of his birthday, but that the Emperor, feeling it necessary to avoid fatigue, is compelled, with sincere regret, to decline to receive addresses in person. In view of Emperor William's desire for rest on account of his old age, Prince Bismarck has issued a notice requesting the people to abstain from noisy ovations on the Emperor's birthday.

London, February 8th.—The official dispatches which have passed between the Russian and British Governments regarding the Bulgarian question are published. They show that the Czar approved of the course of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria and declared that his efforts to restore the independence of that country would be continued. The late Lord Iddlesleigh (the Foreign Secretary) in reply said that though the Russian Government's impressions of events in Bulgaria differed widely with those of the British Government, England was equally desirous of maintaining the treaties relative to Bulgaria and obtaining a pacific solution of the difficulty.

Berlin, February 8th.—The police attempted to disperse a socialist meeting which was being held in the Bock Brewery at Stettin last evening but failed. A force of military was then summoned, and with fixed bayonets drove the people from the hall. Several of the people were wounded by bayonet thrusts. One man is reported to have been killed. The hall in which the meeting was held was completely wrecked. At Magdeburg yesterday twenty-four socialists were arrested on the charge of belonging to an illegal society.

Tangier, February 8th.—The German Minister here has been summoned to Berlin. It is understood he is called home in connection with the report that the French

Minister in Morocco has secured an important change of the Algerian frontier. The Sultan of Morocco is organizing an expedition to proceed to the Algerian frontier in consequence of certain movements that have been observed there.

London, February 8th.—The striking miners at Blantyre, Scotland, to-day engaged in riotous demonstrations and looted a number of shops. The local police were powerless and troops had to be called out to quell the disturbances. A number of arrests were made. The miners' strike is spreading in Scotland.

Toronto, February 8th.—Bench has accepted Hanlan's challenge to row on the Nepean river. Hanlan will start for Australia about the end of August or the first part of September. He positively declines to row on the Parramatta river.

Rome, February 8th.—It is stated that the Abyssinians lost 5000 men in the battles in which the Italian forces were defeated near Massowah, in the Sudan, on January 26th and 27th.

Chicago, February 5th.—The *News* New York special of February 4th says: Charles Ogden Ferris, alias Sir Roger Tielchorn, who was convicted in the United States Court for fraudulently obtaining a pension from the Government, was sentenced to-day to five years in the penitentiary.

New York, February 6th.—The owners of the keel schooners *Coronet* and *Durand* are actively preparing for a race across the ocean on March 15th. The rigs of both are being altered. Probably no other yachts will enter.

New York, Feb. 6th.—G. W. Smalley's cable special to the *Tribune* from London of February 5th says: The Stock Exchange panic after the unexpected and violent recrudescence of Thursday spent its force and yesterday prices rallied. The French Prime Minister told the truth when he declared yesterday that not prospects of war but Bourse maneuvers were responsible for the collapse of prices. All over Europe every rumor has been magnified. The German loan announced weeks ago to balance the budget was renounced as a novelty and the amount enlarged from perhaps \$4,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The Rothschilds are alleged to have been operating for a fall and people jumped from a doubtful premise to the more doubtful conclusion that the Rothschilds believed that there would soon be war. The only inference from their action, if true, is not that they believed war to be imminent but that they believed others would believe it. Full explanations of the calling out of the German reserves were given but were unheard amid the yells of the "bears."

The Bank of England gave proof of its confidence in the situation by lowering its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. Instantly it was said that this only showed that the Continent was remitting money to England for security. Securities of countries like Spain, which must be far outside of any possible theater of war, have been run down, with Russian have fallen but slightly because Berlin supports them. Premier Goblet's explanation of these phenomena will not be relished, but no other is adequate. The game may be kept up until the German elections, which are fixed for February 21st, but it remains true that the probabilities of immediate war have been diminishing. The anxiety at the Foreign Office, though great, is less to-day than it was a week ago.

Meantime the *Standard* has raised in a new form the question of the neutrality of Belgium. A letter of "Diplomatics," published in that paper conspicuously, is practically an appeal to England not to interfere should Germany find it necessary to invade France through Belgium. Heretofore an attack upon Belgium's neutrality has been supposed to be more likely to come from France, but "Diplomatics" hints at the reverse of this. The *Standard*, which certainly does not discuss the subject without some knowledge of Ministerial opinion, declares against all efforts by England to protect Belgium against the use of her territory as a thoroughfare for the German forces—a prudent resolve at the time when the ordinance department is serving out a fresh supply of sword-bayonets made of old iron.

New York, February 7th.—The *Star's* cable special of February 6th says: The belief is general in mercantile circles that war between Germany and France will break out as soon as fighting weather sets in. The official view is that peace or war depends on the efforts of the Powers to form alliances. The outlook to-night on the whole may be summed up as no immediate danger, but war in the spring.

Berlin, February 6th.—The rumor current to the effect that the Government is raising a loan of 300,000,000 marks has been officially denied, but it has been ascertained that Prussia will obtain a loan of 150,000,000 marks, one-third of which has already been subscribed for by Berlin bankers. The ostensible object of the loan is to cover the Prussian deficit, complete certain railroads and meet the expenses which will be incurred under the army bill. Krupp has received a large order for field guns under the new credit.

The Minister of War has issued a decree providing that the bicycle shall be used by dispatch-bearers between fortresses and outposts.

Milan, February 6th.—Verdi's new opera "Otello," has made a great success, and the enthusiasm over it is immense. Verdi is delighted with the result, and the opinion is that it will be a triumph for the composer.

Rome, February 6th.—A rumor is current that Count de Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned, and that Premier Depretis is likely to follow his example.

Rome, February 6th.—The Senate yesterday unanimously agreed to the credit for sending troops to the Sudan which was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on Friday.

Suez, February 6th.—Henry M. Stanley embarked on the steamer *Navarajo* to-day for Zanzibar direct.

London, February 6th.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes.

Chicago, February 12th.—The *Times' Ottawa* (Ont.) special of the 11th says: The announcement from England by cable that the Princess Louise is seeking a divorce from the Marquis of Lorne caused very little surprise here among those who were in any way familiar with their domestic relations during the time Lord Lorne occupied Rideau Hall as Governor-General of the Dominion. To any one who visited the Government House the strained relations between the Royal Princess and her consort were most apparent.

An incident is recalled which occurred during their stay in Ottawa. An extremely fascinating young lady, among others, was invited to the Government house. She was a great linguist, thoroughly educated, but the failure in business of her father rendered it necessary for her to earn her livelihood, which she at first did as governess. However, once having the *entree* to Rideau Hall, she became a frequent visitor, lavishing her smiles on Lord Lorne until, as she would have her friends believe, she had completely mesmerized him. She showed to her friends letters purporting to come from the Governor-General. Naturally the affair caused considerable talk among the gossip of the town, and what was said and the naughty stories that were passed from ear to ear would fill a volume. It is stated here to-day that should a suit for divorce be pressed to an issue several important witnesses will be summoned from Ottawa to give evidence in the case.

New York, February 12th.—The *Star's* cable from London of the 11th says: Parnell's health is improving daily. He was in better spirits to-night than he has been for a long time. The Gladstonian whips intimate that the party are still unprepared for a general election, and have no desire, if they had the power, to bring an immediate contest on the Government. The election funds at the disposal of managers are at a low ebb.

London, Feb. 11th.—Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by a vote of 352 to 246.

New York, February 12th.—The *Tribune's* London cable special of the 11th says: In an interview to-day Lord Dunsen explicitly stated that his resignation as Colonial Under Secretary in no way involves the slightest change of attitude on his part as a Conservative or as an Irish landlord toward the policy of the Government for the maintenance of the union. He regards absolute supremacy of the Imperial Legislature as essential and he would never consent to any modification of the relations between Ireland and Great Britain, which involves the possibility of separate national action on the part of Ireland. He believes that a resolute enforcement of the law is all that is necessary to the real restoration of order in Ireland, and his only difference with the Government from which he has just resigned turns upon his doubt whether they fully appreciate the importance of the Tory party redeeming its pledges of reduced expenditure and increased economy in the public service, which will command for them the support of the Democracy in the manufacturing towns.

On this point he is as one with Lord Randolph Churchill; nor has he any doubt that, whatever the present feeling of many Conservatives may be in regard to the action of Lord Randolph Churchill, it will eventually be seen that he was governed, so far as his intentions go, by an honest desire to secure not merely the temporary triumph, but the long supremacy of the Conservative party in British affairs.

New York, February 12th.—A London cable special says: On Tuesday Hamilton McCormick of Chicago will lead to the altar Miss Plummer, the lovely daughter of Plummer, solicitor, in the ancient city of Canterbury. The wedding will be one of the most brilliant that has been witnessed in Canterbury for many years.

New York, February 12th.—A London cable special to the *Star* says: Russian agents in the Balkan States have been discovered by Bulgarian authorities in the act of organizing the Slav population for a simultaneous rising against the Governments of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia and Servia. The Powers have been notified of the fact and asked to call on the Russian Government or their agents to desist. From the capitals of each of the above States come statements to-night that the Russian occupation of Bulgaria shortly is regarded as inevitable, plunging the whole of the Balkan region into the horrors of war.

The *Sun's* Glengriff special says: Pope Leo's action in Germany secures the peace of Europe. The Emperor William will withhold the warlike manifesto he would otherwise have published. [Signed.] Bernard O'Reilly.

Berlin, February 11th.—The *Kreuz-Zeitung* says: The danger of war will not cease to be acute until stable conditions are established in France and the further development of the military measures of General Boulanger is stayed. The peaceful assurances of the French Government are overestimated, as the governing powers of France have only a slight hold over the nation. As far as Germany's preparations go, nothing can be founded upon calling out reserves. The fact of 70,000 reserves under drill will not hasten the mobilizing of the army in a single quarter.

The *Nachrichten* says: It has been decided at Paris to discontinue the dispatch of reinforcements to the frontier till the 21st inst. General Boulanger has promised his colleagues that he will order no more war preparations without their approval.

The Bourse is weak; Russians down 2; International securities, one-twentieth.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that one-third of the army is already armed with repeating rifles, and by the end of the month 250,000 men will be competently drilled.

The *National Gazette* attributes the conduct of the French Chamber of Deputies in postponing the debate on the French Military bill to the desire on the part of France to defer discussion of her military affairs until after the German elections.

London, Feb. 11th.—Information has been received in shipping circles in this city that one of the steamships of the National line was spoken at sea on the 6th instant with her

propeller broken and returning to England under sail. The steamer when spoken was 700 miles from land. All on board were well. The National Line steamship seen at sea disabled was the *Holland*.

Rome, February 11th.—The Pope, in response to friendly overtures from China, has instructed Cardinal Simoni to prepare a convention securing complete liberty for mission and Catholic residents in the Chinese empire. The proposals will be sent to Peking on the 22nd inst.

Guaymas, February 11th.—A duel will soon take place in this State, or on the American frontier, between Ramon Corral, Secretary of State, and A. G. A. Pasquerra, who was recently released from jail. He is a bitter enemy of the present Government.

Paris, February 11th.—The anarchists assert that the outrages at Lyons and St. Etienne are only beginning the anarchist campaign in France. "We talked too long," they say; "action is now needed."

Glasgow, February 11th.—At Airdrie, Lancashire, order has been restored, the employers having conceded the demands of the striking miners.

Munich, February 11th.—Ferdinand von Miller, the celebrated Bavarian founder, is dead aged 74.

Paris, February 11th.—Prince Wagram is dead, aged 76.

New York, February 11.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: It appears that Mr. Haggis has his eye on some of the rich plains which England holds out for racers, and may follow in the footsteps of Lord Lorne. He sent on a princely entry of thirty nominations for the Derby of 1883, but the subscription was such an extensive one that Messrs. Wetherby thought there must be a mistake, and the entry was not made public with the others when the list was published. The matter has been set right, however, and it is likely the millionaire Californian may send over a contingent to do battle for the blue ribbon of the turf. His forfeits for the race will amount to \$3,750, even if he does not start a single horse. At present there is no added money to the Derby, but it is probable that the action of Sandown Park in thirty-endowing stakes like the great Eclipse will force the Epsom authorities to follow suit, and thus make the Derby in value the great race of England.

Chicago, February 7th.—The *Times' Ottawa* (Ont.) special says: Some mistake appears to have been made in the announcement that the British Government are sending out a number of eighty-ton guns for the coast defense of Esquimaux and Victoria. Twelve sixty-four-pounders have been sent out from England not for the armaments of forts, but to be placed either on board of British ships-of-war belonging to the Pacific squadron or to go into the naval reserves. Some time ago the British Minister of War made application to the Canadian Pacific Railway folks to know if they could transport one or more eighty-ton guns over their road. An estimate of the cost was given, with a model of the car which it was proposed to use if the shipment was made. Since then nothing has been heard of the eighty-ton gun. The officer in command of the British Columbia district does not speak very favorably of the condition of the armament at that point. The guns he reports are few, with rotten timbers and carriages, while the guns are without sights. The batteries at Victoria and Esquimaux, the officers say, are in a discreditable condition.

St. Petersburg, February 7th.—The inhabitants of Baku, the center of the great Russian petroleum field, have been much alarmed over a subterranean explosion which shook the houses and caused considerable damage. At the time a volcano burst out on the Lokbatan, ten miles distant from Baku. For two nights the volcano threw a column of fire and mud 350 feet high, illuminating the country for miles. The mud emitted during the eruption already lies from seven to fourteen feet deep over a full square mile of territory.

London, February 7th.—It is reported that Lord Salisbury has received pacific advices from Sir E. B. Malet at Berlin and other British Embassadors. Three of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany have instructed their agents in England not to enter into fresh contracts for supplies of paper, because they have reason to believe that Port Hamburg is likely to be closed soon in consequence of war. The *Standard* correspondent at St. Petersburg affects to know on good authority that there will be no war in Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that England has practically decided to adopt the Lee American rifle for the use of her army.

London, February 7th.—Consols opened at 100 11-16 for both money and account. American and other foreign securities were very firm to-day. The prices of English securities were slightly better. Consols closed at 100 11-16.

Paris, February 7th.—The members of the Extreme Left have decided in favor of granting priority to General Boulanger's Military Organization bill, with the view of drawing from Premier Goblet a statement regarding the political situation.

Le Paris expresses thankfulness because France is under a republican government. A King, says that Journal, could never have brooked German insults.

The Spanish republican immigrants residing in France have decided to form a volunteer force of 2,000 men to assist France in the event of war with Germany.

Paris, Feb. 7th.—Three-per-cent rentes fell to 78 francs 5 centimes, but advanced in the afternoon, and the official closing figures were 78 francs 55 centimes.

Berlin, February 7th.—The Post office authorities are making extensive experiments with a view of connecting the whole of Germany by telephone.

At a large meeting of electors held yesterday at Bonn, Judge Haas, a Catholic, who favors the septennate, was chosen as a candidate for the Reichstag.

London, February 7th.—Acting by his physicians' advice, Parnell will go abroad to recruit his health after the conclusion of the debate on the address. The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all projects relative to the liquor traffic in Ireland on the ground that the question should be reserved for an Irish Parliament.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's dinner party on Saturday included the Bishop of New York and Lady Churchill and John Morley. The latter was the only important political guest.

Gladstone returns to London on Tuesday. A committee is to be formed to promote a national memorial to the late Lord Idlesleigh.

Dublin, February 7th.—The New Ross ratepayers will continue to withhold their

rates as long as the Board of Guardians appointed by the Government hold control. Their arrears amount to \$3,500. The British Board of Guardians has notified the workhouse officials to prepare apartments for evicted tenants on the various estates.

New York, February 7th.—Italo Campanini cables the *Times* from Milan: The first presentation to the public of Verdi's new opera "Otello" Saturday evening was a grand event in the history of Italian musical art. The theater was overcrowded with people representing all classes of Milan society including all the Italian nobility in the city who could get here. Boito's libretto is excellent. The drama is constructed in accordance with the principles of Wagnerian reform. The first act of Shakespeare's splendid tragedy is entirely dispensed with by Boito, the action of the opera beginning with the second act; but Boito, with great pluck, atones for the omission by writing in several scenes which are greatly effective. Verdi in his new work has made a distinct ascent toward a higher musical plane than any which he has reached. He has abandoned the conventional forms of the old Italian opera and created his work on an entirely different plan. The score is written with remarkable freshness and invention, and notwithstanding his daring evolution, Verdi has sustained the Italian nationality of his work and the well-known qualities of his genius will be recognized, though in a more brilliant light than heretofore. The orchestration is one bright jewel of musical art. Everybody agrees that Verdi has pointed out a new road to fame for the younger Italian masters. Stalls at last night's performance sold for \$24 seats for \$20 and boxes from \$100 to \$240.

Rome, February 7th.—The Italian Commander at Massowah reports that Rasulula has summoned the Italians to quit all their advanced posts and to limit their occupation to Massowah. The Abyssinians hold Salietheri, an Italian engineer, as a hostage. The latter was threatened with death and begged the Italian commander to come to an agreement with Rasulula. The commander replied that he was unable to do so because the Italian forts were intended for the protection of caravans and he was ready to resist the Abyssinians.

Berlin, February 7th.—The German East Africa Company has been converted into a corporation by a committee of founders, merchants and financiers. The Board of Directors will hereafter consist of twenty-seven members, three of whom are to be nominated by Bismarck. The capital is to be raised to 5,000,000 marks by a further issue of shares.

London, February 7th.—The race between George Buben and G. J. Perkins for the sculling championship of England for \$400 and the sporting men's challenge cup, took place to-day, and was won by Buben. The race was rowed over the Tyne championship course.

Brussels, February 7th.—The police in this city have seized a new socialist paper called *Le Communiste*. Ansele, a prominent socialist, has been released from prison at Ghent. A demonstration by his followers was suppressed by the police, as if threatened to develop into a riot.

Paris, Feb. 7th.—M. Ribouret, French Resident in Tonquin, telegraphs that Colonel Brissand has occupied a fort on Makas ridge after a stubborn resistance by the Annamites. The French had eight wounded.

New York, Feb. 9th.—The *Star's* London special says: "Parnell passed the dangerous point in his illness long ago and is now making satisfactory progress. What he is bothered with now is a little gastric relaxation. He intends to take a brief holiday after the division bringing the debate to a close. It is hoped and believed that the holiday will restore him to his former health."

New York, February 9th.—The *World's Philadelphia* special says: Captain Malbro Frazer, one of the best-known military men of Philadelphia, has returned from a two years' sojourn in Europe. While abroad he had a long personal interview with General Von Moltke. When asked his opinion of Grant, Von Moltke said: "Grant's death was a great loss. He was one of the greatest Generals that has ever lived."

London, February 6th.—Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, stated in the House of Commons last evening that the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Canadian fisheries question would in a short time be laid before Parliament. The correspondence, he said, contains full information about the history of the whole affair down to the present date. A dispatch from the Dominion Government containing suggestions as to the *modus vivendi* between Canada and the United States is now on its way and the London Imperial Government could not, therefore, send proposals to Washington until the Canadian dispatch was received and considered.

Parnell moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment is as follows:—

The relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in cases where those who granted their tenants such abatements as were demanded by prices of agricultural and pastoral products. The remedy for the crisis in Irish agrarian affairs is to be found not in the increased stringency of criminal proceedings, nor in the pursuit of such doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those recently taken by her Majesty's Government, but in such reform of the law as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people.

Parnell maintained that if the bill for stopping evictions, which he introduced last session, be passed, the condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. The operations of the measure would effectually prevent disturbed relations between landlords and tenants. The blame for the present serious position in Irish domestic affairs rested with the Government. The Government, despite this seemed about to renew the mistake of attempting coercion in Ireland. The speaker solemnly warned the Government that if they again tried coercion they would fail, as they always failed when trying that policy. Referring to the Glenside evictions, Parnell declared that the landlords gave the tenants one month in which to find five years' rent arrears and costs. The ultimate offer made by the landlords to take half a year's rent looked generous, but the costs involved amounted to over two years' rent. The National League, Parnell said, never interfered with the work of eviction now in full swing. The Government talked of robbery of landlords, forgetting that almost every

title of Irish land was founded upon wholesale robbery and confiscation. The bulk of improvements made by tenants have been seized by the landlords, who long have been robbing the tenants of the products of their labor and embezzling their rights. [Irish cheers.] Parnell went on to condemn coercion as tantamount to conspiracy. He taunted the Tories with the declaration that if they got powers of oppression equaling those of the Czar they would never be able to administer them under a constitutional government—not so long as Irish members had a seat in Parliament. [Cheers.] Even now, at the eleventh hour, if the Government refrained from its policy of exasperation and stopped its infliction of injustice, by legal enactments, and a system of repression which have done more to demoralize Irish tenants than all the Fenian agitators, from New York to San Francisco, if they would give Ireland the power to do for herself what England seems to have neither wish nor power to do, Ireland would show, by her tranquillity and prosperity, how unfairly she has been treated in the past and how unjust was the assertion that Ireland is not a law-abiding people. [Cheers.]

The debate on the address, for the first time since the opening of the session, took a definite and practical form, the House having an important issue in the Parnell amendment. Parnell, in his speech, was moderate and judicious in tone. He purposely avoided personal approval of the principle of the plan of campaign in order not to offend a number of Gladstonian members who disapprove, but are inclined to condone it, as a desperate temporary remedy. The speech was notable more for diplomatic calmness and finesse than for fervor or brilliancy, and secured all the hesitant members. Parnell spoke with energy and was exhausted at the end.

Gladstone proposes to support the Parnell amendment.

John Morley moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, although the debate is likely to a last week. The Government will issue a pressing "whip" for Thursday.

It is expected that Lord Hartington will follow Morley.

In the Commons this evening, John Morley resumed the debate on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Morley said that he agreed with that part of the amendment which affirmed that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish affairs would be found in such reform of the law and system of government as would satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people. The amendment offered by Parnell pointed out the only possible policy for the proper government of Ireland. Concerning the question of land purchase, Morley asked what better terms there were for tenants than those proposed.

James Bright (Liberal) said it was no discredit to England that she failed to govern Ireland. The discredit was in refusing to abandon an impossible task. The attempt to govern by force failed in America and Canada, and would fail in Ireland. Ireland must be treated the same as Canada. The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland were a far greater scandal than was the plan of campaign. He would be surprised if the Irish leaders had not adopted at home such methods.

New York, February 11th.—The *Tribune's* London cable of the 10th says: Judge Edwards Pierpont goes home in the *Thuria* on Saturday. The Judge left London yesterday in excellent health and spirits, much delighted with his triumph over the red-tape French notaries in the matter of the marriage statements of Mrs. Adele Stevens, the recently divorced wife of Frederick Stevens of New York, now married to the Marquis de Talleyrand, the recently divorced husband of Miss Curtis of New York. The French notaries insisted that their marriage should be celebrated under the exclusive rules of French law, which would have given the Marquis control of all the property of his wife, but Judge Pierpont, acting with the consent of the bride's family, refused, and as the Marquis finally co-operated with him in spite of his own French lawyers, Judge Pierpont won. The extensive property of the bride in America is under the protection of American law, and covers the interests of the children by her marriage with Stevens. The Marquis is about to engage extensively in French politics, and is a pronounced Liberal. Indeed, he is a friend of Henri Rochefort.

Judge Pierpont, has prepared, during his sojourn in Europe, a paper on the currency question, which will be published in a leading English periodical.

New York, February 11th.—The *Tribune's* London cable of the 10th says: At the convention at Canterbury yesterday Bishop Potter was requested to state the opinion of the Episcopal Church in America upon the validity of the ordination made by the late Assistant Bishop Cummings of Kentucky, whose eccentric course drew down upon him in 1873, the censure of the Episcopacy. Cummings, after losing his position in this capacity, continued to ordain deacons and priests, some of whom, going from England and receiving ordination from him, returned to this country and attempted to exercise the priestly function. Bishop Potter expressed himself against the validity of those ordinations, and was thanked by the English Bishops for clearing up so lucidly and effectively an important point of discipline.

The Bishop's departure from London has been delayed by his attendance at the death of Nicholas Beach of New York, who died yesterday at Brown's Hotel, and whose funeral services will be performed by the Bishop to-morrow. Mr. Beach contracted pneumonia, after landing from America, and never rallied. His wife and daughter were with him in his last hours.

New York, February 11th.—A London cable special to the *Tribune* says: In his passage through Paris this week the Prince of Wales called upon and took tea on Monday afternoon with the American Minister and Miss McLane. Minister McLane's father it may be remembered, represented the United States in London many years ago. The Prince gave a breakfast next morning at the Hotel Bristol, to which were invited Mrs. James Brown Potter and her sister. The Prince expressed great indignation at the published account of an alleged conversation with Mrs. McLane, and declined to believe that some assertions made in that conversation can possibly have been uttered by Mrs. Langtry, as, he said, "they are absolutely without foundation."

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PRIVATE advices were received on the 21st ultimo in San Francisco that the Canadian Pacific Railroad had completed arrangements with the Cunard Steamship Company to transfer three of its fast steamers to the Pacific coast. The steamers will ply between New Westminster, Yokohama and Hongkong. In order to obtain a share of the Shanghai tea shipments the Indo-China Steamer Company, a British concern, will co-operate with the railroad company. The vessels of that line will meet the big Cunarders at Yokohama and transfer their cargoes. It is expected that the Cunard steamers, the *Dolphin*, *Gallia* and *Seythia*, will leave England, via the Suez canal, about April 1st, their destination being Hongkong, so that they will reach China in time to load new tea.

These steamers register 5000 tons each, and have an average speed of from thirteen to fourteen knots an hour, and it is confidently expected that the passage from Yokohama to New Westminster will be made in from twelve to fourteen days. Tea will be landed by the Canadian Railroad at Montreal in thirty days from China. The steamers will be subsidized by the Canadian Government and mail matter marked for the route from Europe and the United States will be conveyed.

In reply to a question as to the effect which this new departure would have upon the tea trade of San Francisco, a *Chronicle* reporter was told that the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies would doubtless experience a diminution of their trade, the bulk of the tea and silk being shipped to Canada and New York by British merchants. Firms engaged in the tea importing business of San Francisco have not filled many orders upon Canadian demands, although a small shipment was made to Winnipeg and Manitoba last year. Other than loss to the American steamers and the railroads, merchants will suffer no diminution of trade through the establishment of the line.

New York, February 19th.—It is stated at the Cunard office that none of the fast steamships are for sale, but that negotiations are pending looking to the purchase by the Canadian Pacific of three of the slower steamers—the *Baltica*, *Parthia* and *Abyssinia*—which are to run between Vancouver and Australia.

New York, February 18th.—A London cable special says: The British Government has decided on the construction of a military railway from India across Burma to Mandalay. The intention is to connect the terminus with a fleet of commercial steamers for the upper waters of Burma, thus opening up a trade route direct from India into the heart of China.

London, February 21st.—A conference of the Conservative party was held to-day at the Foreign Office. The conference was largely attended by members of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The meeting lasted half an hour. Lord Salisbury was accompanied by Goschen. Both were cheered heartily when they entered. The Premier in his address to the conference referred feelingly to the late Earl of Iddesleigh, and the loss the Government had incurred by reason of his death. The Marquis also dwelt on the secession from the Government of Churchill, which the speaker described as "a considerable loss to the party." Goschen's acceptance of office under the present Government, Salisbury said, had strengthened the Conservative party.

New York, February 23rd.—A London cable special of the 22d says: The Conservative meeting at the Foreign Office to-day was chiefly remarkable for the warm reception given to Goschen and a total absence of any protest or outcry in behalf of Lord Randolph Churchill. If the latter has a following among the members of the House of Commons, they did not think the occasion a good one for declaring themselves, and Lord Salisbury had everything his own way. Indeed, the meeting had no other object than to advertise the good state of discipline of the Tory party. The Leader wished to satisfy himself that his colleagues in the Lower House would be supported cordially in their own proposals for procedure, and to discover how much the alleged discontent with the policy of the Government amounted to. The meeting was unanimous on the first point, and on the second nobody cared to go beyond a hint in favor of more decision. This Lord Salisbury has discounted in advance by declaring for a strong policy, and he is never at a loss for forcible words.

The Burley election rather disconcerts the Tories. They did not expect to win the seat which Peter Rylands, who has long held it, retained, as he was elected by only forty majority and they had a weak candidate, while the Liberals had a strong one in Slagg. But it is the bigness of Slagg's majority and the large increase in the Liberal vote which confounds the Tory manager. They saddle it mostly, as usual, on the rich. T. P. O'Connor, the best election manager of the Irish party, personally conducted the Irish vote.

The *Star's* London correspondent says: It is now believed that Churchill resigned chiefly because of the Queen's activity in favor of the Battenbergs.

New York, February 23rd.—The *Star's* London cable says: While officials deny the report of the movement of British troops in Afghanistan the belief is growing in diplomatic circles that England is about to strike a blow with the Amer against the Ghilzais, and that Afghanistan is soon to become the scene of a bloody struggle between England and Russia for supremacy in Asia.

London, February 18th.—An explosion has occurred in the Cutch colliery in Rhondda valley. There were forty-five men entombed in the mine. Twenty-nine persons have been rescued unhurt. Sixteen remain in the pit, and it is reported that six are dead.

Adelaide, February 19th.—The wheat crop of South Australia shows a surplus of 175,000 tons.

Chicago, Feb. 21st.—Verplanck Larson of Australia was in the city last evening on his way to Europe via New York. He is commissioned to confer with leading manufacturing firms to ascertain their feeling in regard to taking part in the World's Fair or Exposition, to be held in Australia in 1890.

Berlin, February 21st.—The editor of the *Tagblatt* has been sentenced to imprisonment for printing the story that the Czar had shot Herr Villanue, military attaché of the German Legation at St. Petersburg.

New York, February 18th.—A London cable special says: Dispatches received here to-night announced that Russia has notified the Bulgarian delegates at Constantinople that she has decided to occupy Bulgaria. Austria, deserted by Germany is represented as yielding to the occupation. If resistance is offered it must come from the Bulgarians or the Turks, the three Powers having arrived, as represented, at a complete understanding. If the report should turn out to be well founded it will be accepted as proof that Russia is pledged to Germany to stand aside in the event of a Franco-German war and that Austria is to receive territorial compensation elsewhere, sooner or later, at the expense of Turkey.

Vienne, February 20th.—The Council of War met again on Saturday. The officers' reserve is forbidden to leave the country. The French officers are buying horses in Spain.

Odessa, February 20th.—An extensive plot has been discovered for a Polish rising in the event of a Russo-Austrian or Russo-German war. Many imperial officials are implicated. Twenty persons have been arrested.

New York, February 21st.—The *Star's* London cable of the 20th says: Dispatches from India to-night state that Russian agents are organizing another rising of the Ghilzai tribes against England's ally, the Amer of Afghanistan. The Ghilzai chiefs have received large supplies of Russian arms, ammunition and treasure, and are acting under the direction of Russian officers. The enormous concentration of Russian troops and war material at Merv, Samarcand and strategic points for threatening Herat, indicate an early Russian advance in the direction of Herat and give color to the reported subsidizing of the Ghilzais by the Russians.

It has leaked out that the Indian Government has warned the home Cabinet that the Amer will shortly require effective support, and has asked for sanction to push forward troops to Candahar for the purpose. The application is under consideration, and in the mean time the Indian authorities are taking matters into their own hands, as usual, and making the necessary dispositions of troops and stores in anticipation of orders for an advance.

The Liberal members of the Commons will bring to the notice of Parliament proving that Salisbury's policy has quite recently brought the country within measurable distance of war with Russia, and that the relations between the countries are dangerously strained.

Dispatches to-night from Constantinople state that the Bulgarian negotiations are at a standstill. England is charged by Russia with again stopping the way by encouraging the regency to a resistance that can only end in forcing the Russia occupation of Bulgaria.

London, February 23rd.—Hereafter there will be no limit put to the number of Americans who can be presented at court, for the Queen has expressed her good-will to Americans by throwing open the doors of her palace wider to Americans than to any other nationality. She puts them on equal terms with her own subjects, as the following circular issued by the United States Legation will show: "It has been most kindly intimated in behalf of her Majesty that all American ladies of respectable character, who, if British subjects, would be received at court, may be presented through the United States Legation." Such presentations do not entitle those presented to invitations to court entertainments, nor can the legation ask for such invitations. American gentlemen may be presented at levees in court dress, but cannot be presented at the drawing-room.

Rome, February 23rd.—Signor Depretis has failed to form a Cabinet and has resigned his commission.

Signor Depretis tried to form a coalition Ministry without the help of the chiefs of the different groups. The result was a shower of remonstrances, which convinced him that it was useless to hope for a majority in the Chambers. His resignation leaves the situation most complicated: Signor Balchioris has been summoned by the King. Trinidad (Co.), February 23rd.—A cave-in occurred at the coal mines of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company at Angle, three

miles from here at noon to-day, by which three boys—Jack Picklers, Frank Scargari and Daniel Conway—were crushed to death. Father Conway barely escaped, but was badly bruised around the head.

Paris, February 23rd.—On the Bourse prices were firm, owing to purchases by a syndicate operating for a rise. Realizations caused a relapse toward the close, but, with the exception of Suez canal shares, which fell 7 francs, all securities closed about yesterday's last figures. The *Petite Bourse* quotations show a further slight relapse.

London, February 23rd.—The British bark *Allego*, from Portland, Or., for Hull, arrived off Dover with her bows stove-in and forward compartment full of water, having been in collision with the steamer *Weatherall*, which sank carrying down one of her crew.

Brussels, February 23rd.—At Marchionnes-au-Pont to-day two immense flywheels in the Bijou rolling mills flew into fragments, totally wrecking the works. Thirty-five workmen were injured, three of whom have since died.

New York, February 23rd.—The *Star's* London correspondent states that Chamberlain has handed Gladstone a memorandum of his views on home rule, in which he favors the Canadian legislative system.

London, February 23rd.—French and German Government agents are visiting all the fairs in the north of England, making large purchases of horses suitable for military purposes.

Paris, February 20th.—On the Bourse during the past week business was fairly active. Yesterday the market was especially animated at the opening, but later in the day realizations were checked by an advance in prices.

On the Berlin Bourse during the week prices were firm but business was rather limited. Yesterday the market closed with general improvement, Hungarian rentes rising five-eighths per cent on the day, and other foreign securities rising one-half per cent.

At Frankfurt prices were firmer on the Bourse during the week, and there was a general fractional advance.

New York, February 21st.—The *Star's* London cable of February 20th says: At Saturday's Cabinet council the ruling of the Speaker on the jury-packing motion was discussed. After considerable divergence of opinion, it was eventually agreed to add to the rules a clause further defining the duties of the Speaker in relation thereto. This will afford those who fear the abuse of the high office held by Peel an opportunity to challenge the action of the Government and will probably bring out Gladstone. The whole question is exciting unprecedented interest and for the moment dwarfs every other Parliamentary topic.

The Tory whips have invited certain Hartington men to the Tory meeting tomorrow, much to the disgust of the orthodox wing. The Hartingtonians having been made aware with scant ceremony of the objection felt by the prominent Tories to their presence, may decide not to attend the gathering. The Churchill wing, in answer to inquiries as to their attitude on the Egyptian and allnight sittings question, say that they intend to give no trouble until their chief returns to his Parliamentary duties.

New York, February 21st.—A London cable special says: The revenues of the island of Cyprus again show a large deficit, and representations of an urgent character have been made on the subject to Lord Salisbury on behalf of the Sultan. The Porte charges the English Government with applying part of the revenues to imperial purposes, and seems disposed to claim that the island be ceded back to Turkey.

Chicago, February 21st.—The *Times* says: "Parson" Davies received yesterday from Jack Knifton, the so-called English eighty-one-tonner, the following message, dated London, February 18th: "Will sail when you like. Challenge Sullivan or Smith."

The Parson at once replied: "Sail immediately. Wire your departure and I will meet you at New York."

This is business, and if either Knifton or Smith arrive in this country it will be speedily settled whether John L. Sullivan is to retain the championship of the world.

Chicago, February 21st.—The *Times's* Ottawa (Ontario) special of February 20th says: Advice received here by the Government from Newfoundland state that a large number of fishermen who have been living in a state of destitution in that province for the past year are preparing to leave and settle in British Columbia early in the spring. It is hoped in this way to relieve the great distress that so frequently prevails in Newfoundland, and at the same time populate British Columbia.

New York, February 20th.—Advice under date of February 8th from Costa Rica say that the Minister of the Interior and Marine has sent the following circular to port captains at Limon and Panta Arenas: "The Government has determined to prohibit the entry into the republic of Chinese, and for this reason you will prevent the landing of any Chinaman, whether he come of his own account or to work for others."

Melbourne, February 19th.—Tonga officials accuse many Wesleyan native students on the island with being implicated in the Baker outrages and plotting the murder of the King with the object of making his nephew chief.

New York, February 9th.—The *Tribune's* Boston special says: D. J. Lawler of East Boston has nearly completed a design for a schooner-yacht for Mr. Potter, a resident of London. The new yacht is to be 120 feet over all, twenty-four feet beam and twenty feet draught. She will be a thorough sailing craft, roomy, and comfortable, and calculated for great speed.

Chicago, February 19th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Milwaukee special says: A prominent firm of mafisters of this city have received a letter from their New York agent in which he states that he has been approached by an accredited agent of the German Government who came to this country to purchase corn, oats and red winter wheat in enormous quantities. The firm has been requested to bid on furnishing 200,000 bushels of oats, and their figures have been forwarded to their agent at New York.

New York, February 19th.—Judge Edwards Pierpont returned yesterday from France, where he had gone to arrange the settlements and marriage contract of Mrs. Adele Stevens, who married the Marquis de Talleyrand on January 25th. He succeeded in convincing the French lawyers that it was not illegal to vest absolutely in Mrs. Stevens the control of her own property, and carried every point to his own and Mrs. Stevens' satisfaction. He says that the scandal which gathered about the friendship of Mrs. Stevens and the Marquis was unfounded. The Marquis is a friend of Mr. Stevens, who introduced him to his house, where he soon became a friend of Mrs. Stevens with the approval of her husband. When Mrs. Stevens went to Europe her husband recommended her to the care of the Marquis. During her stay in Paris her husband corresponded with her and the Marquis, and even now the kindest relations exist between them. The Judge confirms the report that the Marquis' father transferred to him the title of the Duc de Dino.

New York, February 2nd.—A cable special from London says: The loathing excited by the Colin Campbell case, and the probability of a renewal of it, has had at least one beneficial influence—it is likely to deter Lord and Lady Brooke at the last moment from bringing into court the petition for divorce, on which quite lately they were so eagerly bent. It is asserted that, yielding to the persuasion of friends, they are about to arrange matters privately, and in corroboration of this statement it is known that the pair have been seen openly together within the past week on several occasions in Warwickshire, where Lord Brooke has his estates. On the other hand, both in forensic circles and in society, the rumor is gaining ground that a marriage even more before the world is about to be legally dissolved. Sir Charles Beresford is again one of those mentioned as being the disturbing element to the conjugal peace, while the political notoriety of a noble husband, latterly enhanced by Ministerial changes and the foreign nationality of his handsome wife, bid fair to carry the scandal into both hemispheres.

New York, February 20th.—A cable special from London says: The King of Spain is to give a ball at the Royal Palace in Madrid. In honor of the occasion he will put on his first short frock. He can walk a little now, and to be hospitable he will distribute handsome memorandum books to all the children who come. Two grandsons of the Emperor of Brazil, and sons of the Princess Imperial are to be there.

Rome, February 23rd.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice at 6 o'clock this morning. Houses rocked, walls cracked, and in some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. People rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets, praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are leaving. Many persons were injured by falling debris. Much alarm is felt lest there be a recurrence of the shock. The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a few days ago witnessing the festivals which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. Shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Monaco, at which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far as Genoa.

At Nice the earthquake shocks caused an awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivals in fancy costumes, worn and bedraggled by the night's exercises, and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the morning sunlight. The first shock created an immediate panic. Women screamed in terror, and there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what every one thought was an impending calamity. The barking of dogs and the clanging of church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessionals. The dramatic scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock, and terror was depicted on every face. The praying crowds hastened outside for safety, troops were called out to keep order among the crowds besieging the railways throughout the city.

To-day there has been a blue, cloudless sky and warm sun. A technical inspection will be necessary to discover the extent of damage to property. One lady jumped from a window in terror when the first shock came, and now lies in a precarious condition. The Mayor to-day expressed the opinion that no more shocks were likely to occur. He enjoined the people to remain calm. Several slight shocks were felt in Rome, but no serious damage was done. At Leghorn the earthquake had a strong undulatory movement, accompanied by an under-ground rumbling, and lasted twelve seconds. At Genoa, Paris and Milan the effects were similar. At Lucio the shock lasted forty seconds. At Geneva it lasted one minute, creating the greatest excitement. So far as ascertained no damage was caused.

A second and severer shock of earthquake has occurred in Genoa, Pavia, Lucio, Onco, Albissola, Poto, Maurizio, Oneglia and Noli. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property.

The shocks affect a wide and eccentric area. The first shock occurred at 6:30 and the last at 10 A.M. Up to the present time accounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to have been no damage in inland towns. The earthquake was felt throughout Liguria and Piedmont. The wires are broken and news travels slowly. The people everywhere are preparing to spend the night in the open air.

Paris, February 23rd.—The news of the earthquake at first was disbelieved. When confirmed it caused the greatest sensations of anxiety over the fate of friends, and the general telegraph offices were soon crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Vimes, Priai, Valence, Genoble and Lyons. The gendarmerie barracks at Cologne collapsed, and several persons were killed or injured. Business is suspended almost everywhere.

Berlin, February 23rd.—Some of the papers here have called attention to the fact that several days ago was published a statement that the annual eclipse of the sun, visible in the southern hemisphere, would be accompanied by extremely strong seismic phenomena, owing to the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth.

London, February 24th.—Two sharp shocks were felt in Corsica. It is reported that several persons were killed at Mentone, where St. Michael's Church was damaged and the Postoffice wrecked. An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright.

Nice, February 23rd.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy, the panic here was excessive. The people were depressed by the carnal dissipation, and their imaginations painted everything in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates are charged for all conveyances, owing to the crush of visitors who desire to leave, fearing a renewal of shocks to-night. Nobody dares to sleep in houses. Wagons, carriages, ships and all other available conveyances are seized at high prices. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. The visitors have deserted the hotels and are sitting in long rows on chairs in the streets. The bell at St. Augustine's Church, Nice, fell.

London, Feb. 23rd.—Further dispatches concerning earthquakes in the south of Europe this morning state that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6 o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds' duration and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent lasted for a minute; the second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the seashore for safety. Nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 o'clock. The first shock was very violent and awakened everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Geneva at 6 o'clock.

A dispatch from Nice, dated noon to-day, says many casualties were caused by the earthquake this morning. People are panic-stricken, and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged by visitors, who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers. Two houses, one in Steilene street and one in St. Philippe street, and the Maison Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings.

Further details from Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Diano, Marius, 3000 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savona. The prisoners in the Government jail at Finalbergo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overpowered by the guards.

At Genoa the shock was very violent. The Ducal palace and many houses were seriously damaged. The enormous crowd at the Carlo Felice Theater to witness the gala performance, were greatly alarmed when the shock came. At Turin the churches suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Dordigan many houses fell, killing many persons.

An official dispatch from Cannes says that no injury was done to life or property there, but that a great panic prevailed.

The earthquake this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera at Noli, on the Gulf of Genoa and not far from Savona. Several houses fell and forty-five persons were killed and thirty injured at Oneglia. Also on the Gulf of Genoa, at Diariomarin, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed.

At the time of the earthquake this morning the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ballroom costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival of the winter season. To these the earthquakes came with peculiar terror. The shock was felt at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place.

The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly anxious concerning him. When she learned of the earthquake her Majesty at once telegraphed to him. The Prince immediately telegraphed reassuring her, simply saying that he was well and uninjured. The Government, in consideration of the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, have requested him by telegraph to return to England, as soon as he can conveniently, to allay anxiety.

New York, February 23rd.—A London cable special of the 22d says: The Conservative meeting at the Foreign Office to-day was chiefly remarkable for the warm reception given to Goschen and a total absence of any protest or entreaty in behalf of Lord Randolph Churchill. If the latter has a following among the members of the House of Commons, they did not think the occasion a good one for declaring themselves, and Lord Salisbury had everything his own way. Indeed, the meeting had no other object than to advertise the good state of discipline of the Tory party. The Leader wished to satisfy himself that his colleagues in the Lower House would be supported cordially in their own proposals for procedure, and to discover how much the alleged discontent with the policy of the Government amounted to. The meeting was unanimous on the first point, and on the second nobody cared to go beyond a hint in favor of more

decision. This Lord Salisbury has discounted in advance by declaring for a strong policy and he is never at a loss for forcible words.

The first night of the debate on the Procedure gives no decisive indication of what is coming, though the House of Commons devoted more than six hours to the subject. Gladstone's line was to favor a reform legislative machine in theory, but to oppose the Ministerial measure on points of delay. Parnell felt bound to resist a policy which further narrows the power of the minority for obstruction, and he warned the Conservatives that the time would come when they would regret giving the majority the means of carrying a Radical measure over the head of the Tory opposition. Old parliamentary hands like Samuel Whitebread think it a mistake to enlarge the powers and responsibilities of the Speaker. Thus a tone of timidity is always heard when anything is brought forward tending towards legislative efficiency.

The publication of the Fisheries Blue Book is followed by an article in the *News*, which is rather flippant in tone, not abounding in knowledge, and credulous in its acceptance of the Canadian version of disputed facts. No serious discussion of the subject is attempted there or elsewhere.

New York, February 23rd.—A *Tribune* London cable special of the 22d says: Gladstone and Chamberlain met last night at dinner at a well-known club in St. James' street. It was in no sense a dinner of reconciliation, nor yet a political dinner. No politics were discussed, home rule not being mentioned. Chamberlain talked with Gladstone chiefly about his late tour in the east, especially in Greece.

Washington, February 19th.—The following is the text of the Trade-Dollar bill as it passed the House:

Be it enacted, etc., that for a period six months after the passage of this Act the United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in exchange for a like amount of dollars for dollar, of standard silver dollars or subsidiary coins of the United States; that trade dollars received by, paid to or deposited with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or the National Depository of the United States, shall not be paid out, or in any other manner issued, but at the expense of the United States shall be transmitted to the coinage mint and coined into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Treasury; provided that trade dollars received under this Act shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars, required by the Act of February 28, 1878; that all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby repealed.

New York, February 23rd.—A London cable special of the 22d says: The Queen has taken a new departure with reference to the women's jubilee subscription, and has decided, in spite of some strong protests, to use the money for a replica of Marochetti's equestrian statue of Prince Albert at Glasgow. The Queen intends the replica to be erected in Windsor Park probably near Cumberland Lodge. Some of those most active in promoting the subscription remark mournfully that they cannot see how the Queen's jubilee can be properly commemorated by the setting up far from London of this mounted figure of her excellent husband, now dead a quarter of a century. Moreover, the cost of reproducing the statue in bronze, with suitable pedestal, is estimated at not less than \$60,000. Nobody has yet the least idea whether, after paying this large sum, any surplus of the woman's subscription will remain for charitable or any other purposes. The amount actually received thus far is small, but the most of the subscription papers are still out. No effort is made to procure money from Ireland, Ulster excepted. The Ulster ladies insisted on paying in all the sums collected to Lady Londonderry.

New York, February 23rd.—The *Tribune* London cable special of the 22d says: Another Lord's day observance controversy is imminent. The Duke of Cambridge, in his capacity as Ranger of Hyde Park, and David Plunkett, as First Commissioner of Works, have given their joint assent to the opening of the Serpentine and all other waters in all the London parks for boating on Sunday afternoons after 2 o'clock. A note of opposition was instantly heard from the more bitter Sabbatarians.

Henry J. Atkins, member for Bolton, has given notice that he will move that the House does not wish the people to be allowed to indulge in this form of recreation on Sundays. A conservative organ comes promptly to the rescue and asks Atkins what distinction there is between boating in the park and boating on the Thames, except that the poor classes can afford one and not the other, and whether he would close the rivers on Sunday if he could.

New York, February 22nd.—The *Star* London cable special says: The excitement in Paris on the corn duties question runs higher than ever. M. Goblet, speaking of the efforts of the protectionists to force the hands of the Government, declared that further pressure will be answered by the Cabinet making it a question of confidence. The Government is not prepared to deal with the subject at present. It admits the distress among the agricultural interests, and will undertake to consider measures for alleviating it, but refuse point blank to demoralize the national finances with experiments dictated by agitators.

London, February 22nd.—Advice from Zanzibar state that Portuguese men-of-war, by order of the Governor of Mozambique, have seized the Sultan's steamer *Kitoa*, at Tongi, and towed her to Mozambique.

Washington, February 23rd.—Attorney-General Garland has given an opinion to the State Department that the Chinese Restriction Act does not apply to Chinese women who accompany other immigrants to this country in the capacity of nurses or servants.

Pittsburg, February 18th.—Horse-dealers here discredit the report that English agents have been making large purchases of horses in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky for shipment to Canada, but admit that the price has advanced 25 per cent.

Washington, February 18th.—Secretary Bayard has not as yet transmitted to the Senate the Chinese treaty that has been mentioned so frequently. It is too late now to secure any Chinese legislation under the treaty if it should be sent to the Senate and ratified at once, and the whole matter of restricting Chinese legislation will have to go over to the next Congress.

New York, February 23rd.—The *Tribune* Cleveland special says: For three months the local Custom house authorities have sent almost daily reports to Washington about dealing with Canadian fishermen, and now the owners of large steam crafts are asked for a full description of each vessel, how much room there is in each for bunks, and other like accommodations for passengers.

Gloucester (Mass.), February 23rd.—Over 2,000 delegates, representing the fisheries interests of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, met here to-day and organized under the name of the National Fishery Union. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the retaliatory measures before Congress to the fullest extent that may seem consistent, and desiring the resolution to be so proclaimed that it will give an opportunity to show the world that we are not dependent on Canada for fishing grounds or for support. The resolutions deprecate any attempt to create warlike feeling and trust to the good sense of the citizens of both Governments for a just and reasonable settlement. The resolutions also ask our Government to uphold its dignity as a nation, and demand the immediate enactment of a high protective duty on imported fish.

New York, February 16th.—The Guion line steamship *Wisconsin* from Liverpool for New York, is ashore at Outer bar, fifteen miles east of Fire Island. The stranded vessel was discovered at 8:35 o'clock this morning, when the fog that had prevailed during the night lifted. She is hard on the beach and a heavy sea is running. No communication has yet been had with the vessel from the beach, but her passengers and mails are said to be safe.

Later.—The steamer *Wisconsin* lost her rudder and rudder-post, but otherwise is in good condition. She was floated at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to New York.

New York, February 17th.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Joseph Harker, who bought *Maud S.* when she was only four years old for the late William H. Vanderbilt, has just offered Robert Bonner, on behalf of a gentleman of large wealth, \$100,000 in cash for the Queen of the Turf. Bonner paid \$40,000 for *Maud S.* but refuses to sell at any price.

New York, February 19th.—The *Tribune* Ottawa special of the 18th says: It is learned that Lucius P. Tattle, passenger and freight manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is in New York, completing arrangements for the purchase of the fastest steamship of the Canard line. The vessel will be dispatched to Vancouver, British Columbia, via Cape Horn, and run between Vancouver and Australia.

New York, February 18th.—The *Post* Berlin dispatch says: Preparations for the elections show the surprising fact that the workingmen, especially the social Democrats, everywhere endorse the German Liberal candidates, with the probable effect of electing those favorable to the septennate. On the other hand, the reaction against Cardinal Jacobini's letter gains force, and protests are arising against the Pope's interfering in German local politics. A third paper manifesto is now expected, which, if it comes, will prove the utter uselessness of the other two.

Berlin, February 19th.—The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, says that the Reichstag will be again dissolved unless the Government secures a majority in the coming elections.

Washington, February 18th.—The English and German Ministers have had a number of conferences of late with Secretary Bayard regarding the situation of affairs in the Samoan islands. These gentlemen disclaim any intention on the part of their respective Governments to assume a protectorate over the islands. They have suggested that in view of the fact that the present Consuls at Apia have been more or less concerned in the internal troubles there, it would be better to relieve them and fill their places with new men, who shall be instructed to attend strictly to their legitimate duty and leave King Muliato to manage his affairs unmolested. It is also said in this connection that the next Consul to Apia will not be a Californian, but that he will be taken from one of the Eastern States.

Washington, February 18th.—The Secretary of the Interior laid before the House yesterday the bill of Kings county, W. T., for expenses incurred in putting down the Chinese riots of 1885-6. The amount is \$4,168.77, and is heartily indorsed by Watson C. Squire, Governor, who bases the legality of the claim against the Government on two telegrams sent by Secretary Lamar, telling him to use vigorous and effective measures in putting down the disturbance that was at that time prevalent in Seattle and in Kings county, but not to invoke Federal interference unless imperatively demanded. "Vigorous measures" were evidently taken at once. The bills presented by one hardware firm alone showed the purchase for "Government use" of Winchester rifles and shotguns to the amount of \$558.52. These purchases were strung along through the month of February, and every day or two a bill for revolvers, cartridges and guns was presented. In addition to the above there was a bill for shotguns and rifles of \$578.55, and still later of revolvers and cartridges of \$585.25. A charge is also made for commissary stores of \$992.23, the pay of Company D, \$668 and the pay of Company B, \$648. For clerical services rendered the Governor and Provost Marshal, some small charges are also made. The Governor says there is no provision for the pay of the men who served in the National Guard, but as those men are nearly all laboring men, whose families are dependent upon them, he thinks they ought to be paid. It shows that Kings county would have a great burden to bear if it was compelled to pay the bill, and inasmuch as the riots were successfully put down and the lives and property of many Chinamen saved, he thinks the Government should pay the bills.

New York, February 17th.—The *Star* cable special from London of February 16th says: The Egyptian question, for the moment, obscures all others. Lord Salisbury's policy is denounced by his own supporters as playing into French hands, estranging Turkey and strengthening Russia's position on the Bosphorus. The *Standard*, the personal organ of a group of the Prime Minister's colleagues, again reviewing the situation—which it seriously declares to be critical—furiously attacks Lord Salisbury for keeping his policy veiled in such impenetrable darkness. The Government is described as drifting into danger without definite aims, whereas Turkey, France and Russia are united on the one vital issue of driving England out of Egypt. Other Tory journals make similar outspoken references to the situation, and call on the Government to concentrate its efforts on the retention of the Suez canal delta.

The statements published here and telegraphed abroad relating to the Egyptian intervention are based on misrepresentation. The facts are as follow: Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Special Commissioner to Turkey, has failed to bring about a friendly understanding on the Egyptian question. The Sultan declined positively to commit himself in any way until Salisbury consented to give satisfactory assurances as to the date of the British withdrawal from Egypt. Salisbury's reply on this point was not considered satisfactory by the Sultan's advisers. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was then instructed to notify the Sultan that England had reached the limit of concession and had no further assurances to give, and unless the proposals laid before his Imperial Majesty be agreed to by the signatory Powers the subvention would be withdrawn.

The First Lord of the Treasury has given notice that he will move the procedure rules to-morrow. The resolution will be proceeded with from day to day, subject only to urgent Government business. The sting of the entire series of rules lies in the clauses relating to offensive language. These clauses give power to the Speaker to check offensive language, whether by interruption or debate, the penalty for a repetition of the offense being suspension for a fortnight. The debate may be closed at any time on motion, and the motion may be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate. Many of the time-honored rules supposed to secure a ventilation of grievances and to be bulwarks of free speech, under which legislation has been paralyzed and the business of the whole country brought to a stand, are swept bodily away.

New York, February 17th.—Baron de Lorme, an energetic young Frenchman who for nearly a year has been endeavoring to interest American capitalists in the construction of railroads in China, is again in New York, after having been for a few months in France. His stay in America will be brief. He has made arrangements for sailing back to Europe in a few days. Though reticent concerning his railroad project, he says: "Neither Germans nor Englishmen will get there before me." He believes that war is inevitable between Germany and France and anticipates a victory for the Frenchmen. He says: "The spirit that animates the French people is the same as that which found expression on the lips of Chanzy, who said that a Frenchman who had a spark of revenge in the remotest depths of his heart ought to be shot. The navy of France is to-day competent to cope with the navy of Germany upon any of the waters of the globe. I think we are equally ready as to armies and arms. Bismarck knows that the only thing that will solidify the empire is a foreign war, and Germany will find a pretext. How soon or how late it will come cannot be foretold. In my opinion the result of the election for the Reichstag will in a measure determine the day of the opening of hostilities."

New York, February 17th.—The *Star* cable special from London says: Further details of French and German forces on the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers have been received here. The exact strength of all the principal frontier garrisons is given. The total German force within what is considered striking distance of the frontier approaches 100,000 men, and the French forces, similarly situated on the other side, are slightly heavier. Estimates of French strength near the frontier, published in Berlin are shown to have been enormously exaggerated.

New York, February 17th.—Sir John Macdonald's organ, the *Toronto Standard*, reiterates its campaign yarn about American gold being used to help the Liberal elections in Canada. It claims that the Western Saw Company of Philadelphia sent money for the purpose. Jacob Diston denies the statement explicitly.

Berlin, February 16th.—Telegrams to-night state that the Pope's intervention in favor of the Army bill is explained as intended as solely in the interest of peace, and founded on the official assurance that peace will be the result of the Government's triumph at the polls.

The Spanish Government is about to prohibit the export of horses in consequence of large purchases effected for military purposes by French agents. Upward of 3000 horses for cavalry mounts have already left the country.

New York, February 19th.—The *Tribune* London cable special of the 18th says: I received on the eve of publication the last sheets of the Duke of Argyll's new work, "Scotland, Past and Present," an actual volume of 350 pages, embellished with striking views of the remarkable localities in the highlands. The object of the work is to preserve the continuous development of mind in government, and to vindicate the Scottish landlords against the attacks of the orator agitators. He maintains that the right of exclusive use of land is, in its very inception, the fruit of mind, and affords the only fulcrum on which the mind can exert its higher powers over the increase of earth during the peaceful ages which follow as the results of conquest.

In this connection the Duke, forgetting Henry George's contest for Mayoralty of New York, asserts that George, as a Californian, is one of the small group of men, less than a quarter of the population of London, who claim the exclusive use of the whole State of California imposing their own conditions upon the admission of other men, but practicing themselves individual appropriation of land, and recognizing that in it lies the foundation of their prosperity. But the Duke is no blind devotee of capital. "It is not," he says, "that the wages of labor come only from realized capital. Muscular labor has the right to vindicate its own inherent contribution to values. Without its help no value can be gathered. Wages come out of work, and muscular labor has a rightful share to a stipulated extent in the ultimate value to which it contributes."

Berlin, February 16th.—The *Nachrichten* says: The threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute. In view of the fact that forts have already been constructed to shelter 100,000 men, preparation are being made to shelter a similar number around Belford. We have, beyond doubt, to deal with nothing less than the strengthening of the French line to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the frontier, and thus transfer operations to German territory.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Galveston, October 12th.—The storm which was reported by the Signal Service as entering the gulf of Mexico last Saturday night reached Galveston to-day, and at this time (8 p.m.) a furious gale is blowing from the north at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The tide on the gulf side of the island has been very high ever since Saturday, and waves were so powerful to-day that they washed along the streets for five squares right in the teeth of the gale from the north. This extraordinary tide is undoubtedly due to a hurricane prevailing in the West Indies. The damage to shipping will be heavy, as half a hundred large steamships and sailing vessels are pounding against the wharves. Two barges from Houston, each laden with 1,000 bales of cotton, are being submerged by the waves, and the cotton will be ruined. The barometer has fallen six points since 7 o'clock this morning. Telegraphic communication with the mainland will probably be entirely suspended before morning.

The gale has increased in velocity, and at this hour, (10.20 p.m.), is blowing from the northwest at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The barometer has ceased falling, and it is thought the storm has reached its maximum.

New Orleans, October 12th.—A severe gale has prevailed here since Monday night, and rough weather on the gulf is reported. Several railroad tracks in this vicinity are submerged, though but little other damage has been done.

Mobile, October 12th.—The storm last night was heavy along the coast and vessels were detained from sailing. The tide rose higher than ever before known. The telegraph office at Fort Morgan, at the entrance of the bay, was flooded, and the operator reached dry land by swimming.

New Orleans, October 13th.—Chief Operator West of the Western Union Telegraph Company has received the following message from the operator at Grange, Tex.: "The town of Sabine Pass was totally destroyed by the water of Sabine river last night. There are known to be sixty-five lives lost. Last night during the overflow a hotel, with fifteen or twenty people in it, was swept out into the bay and every one of the inmates drowned. The captain of a schooner from there to-day says that not a house is left in the whole country. Everything there was drowned." A party of men came from Beaumont this evening on the train with the intention of joining the people of Orange and going down to Sabine Pass with a relief-boat. The wires have been down all day on both sides of Orange. Sabine Pass is twelve miles below Beaumont on the Sabine river.

[Sabine Pass is a small village of Jefferson county, Texas, about sixty-six miles northeast of Galveston, on the gulf of Mexico, and at the mouth of the Sabine river.]

Galveston (Tex.), October 14th.—Later reports confirm the statement that the town of Sabine Pass, at the mouth of the Sabine river, the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, was entirely washed away by the terrific storm of Tuesday night. Over fifty lives are reported lost out of a total population of 200. Telegraphic communication with all points outside of Texas was nearly suspended last night, owing to storms in Louisiana, Arkansas and the Indian Nation. The following account of the great disaster at Sabine Pass was telegraphed last night to Houston from Beaumont: Our town is in a state of intense excitement at the news just received from Sabine Pass of loss of life and destruction of property in that place from the high water. We have now no telegraphic communication with Sabine Pass, but an engine arrived here to-night over the East Railway that left there about 6 o'clock. Two citizens who rowed in a small boat across an expanse of several miles from the town of Sabine Pass to the railroad track came in on an engine and gave a heart-rending account of the situation there. They say that the waters began to invade the town from the gulf and the lake together at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and rose with unprecedented rapidity. The citizens of the doomed place did not realize their imminent danger until it was too late to escape. When safety by flight was recognized as being out of the question, the people who were situated so they could do so betook themselves to the houses and resorts adjudged to be the safest. The water kept rising, and between 4 and 9 o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the resistless force of the waves, and not only moved from their foundations but turned on their sides and tops. A little later large houses began to give way, and death by drowning seemed inevitable for every citizen of the place. With the yielding of the smaller houses, several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when the residences and business places began to crumble, the fatality began to double.

On the receipt of this news the citizens of Beaumont immediately began preparations for relief. The damage to property at Sabine has been very great. The wharf property of the town was owned by New York capitalists, who also own the adjoining lands and were aiming to make Sabine Pass an important port on the gulf coast.

The village of Sabine Pass is located at the mouth of the Sabine river, within half a mile of the extreme point jutting from the Texas side. The town lies only four feet above the mean tide mark, and is bounded by a great swamp on the west and Lake Sabine on the north. The entrance to Lake Sabine is a mile and a half above the town. The lake is fifteen miles long by ten miles in width, with an average depth of seven feet, which is always maintained by the huge volume of water pouring into the basin from the two navigable

rivers Neches and Sabine. It was this lake, according to the most experienced navigators on this coast, that destroyed the town. The hurricane of last Sunday in the West Indies blew the waters with great violence toward the Texas coast. This hurricane wave was first noticed on the coast Sunday morning, attaining its maximum on Tuesday morning, and was maintained by the impetus of the water behind. The hurricane itself did not reach this coast at all, as scarcely a breath of wind was stirring when the tidal wave first touched the coast. When its maximum was reached on Tuesday, however, a fierce northwestern gale sprang up along the whole coast, and at Sabine Pass the gale blew the waters out of Lake Sabine and drove them toward the gulf, where the lake waters were met by the great swell caused by the hurricane. This resulted in driving the lake waters over into the little town and submerging the country for ten miles around, without a moment's notice. This account of the disaster is confirmed by our experience here with the same gale, and all information from Sabine also confirms the above theory.

As soon as the Collector of Customs at Galveston was apprised of the disaster he ordered the Government tug *Penrose* to proceed to Sabine, and she started for that place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The distance to Sabine is sixty miles. The *Penrose* cannot get back before to-morrow, when the details of this awful disaster will be known.

New Orleans, October 14th.—A special to the *Picayune* from Beaumont says: Sabine Pass has been nearly destroyed. About twenty-seven whites and thirty negroes were drowned.

The *Times-Democrat's* Lake Charles (La.) special says: The loss of property along Cameron parish, on the gulf coast, and for some distance west of Sabine Pass, by the storm of Tuesday night, was fearful. The mail boat from Cameron parish reports that the water at Calcasieu Pass was eight feet deep at the lighthouse, and that the entire country east and west was submerged on Tuesday night, drowning thousands of cattle and ruining the crops. No lives were lost at Leesburg or Calcasieu Pass, but the following are reported lost at Johnson's Bayou, La.: The entire families of Alfred Lambert, Marion Lukes, George Striever, L. Charles Blanche, Ryland Gray and two families by name of Francesware, besides many others whose names have not been ascertained.

New Orleans, October 15th.—The steambot *Lamar* was sent on Wednesday night with a relief committee to Sabine Pass. The party returned to Beaumont, Tex., to-day. Dr. P. B. Calhoun, one of the relief committee, says there are many persons in the vicinity of Sabine Pass who are utterly destitute, being without clothing to cover their nakedness. He asks aid for the destitute. Dr. Calhoun is Mayor of Beaumont, and he will distribute through committees whatever is sent to him. Out of more than 150 houses in the village less than six remain standing, and they are ruined. Wives and children were swept away and drowned in the presence of their husbands and fathers, who were powerless to save them. Waves broke against the lighthouse fifty feet high, tearing out windows at the very top of the structure. Corpses have been picked up a distance of thirty miles from the scene of the disaster. The *Lamar* took on board a cargo of food, blankets and clothing, and also a fresh relief committee, and at daylight this morning started down the Neches to succor the unfortunate. She will probably reach here on her return trip about midnight to-night. The pecuniary damage at Sabine, including that to the Government works, will aggregate nearly \$6,000,000, as many plantations sustained serious injury.

The latest list of those known to have been drowned is Mrs. A. W. Junke, Charles W. Junke, Mrs. P. F. McDonough, Miss McDonough, Mrs. Columbus Martee and child, Mrs. Pomeroy and three children, Mrs. G. Pomeroy and child, Mrs. Mulligan and four children, Mrs. Von Duay and three children, O. F. Brown Miss Mahala Chambers, Homer King, wife and child, two children of William Shaw, a child of Captain Stewart, Mrs. Whiting, John Wilson and B. Foley. The foregoing names are all of white persons. The names of fifty-five colored victims have not been ascertained.

An Orange, Tex., special to the *Times-Democrat* says: Your correspondent, who was with the relief party on the steambot *Lamar*, says hundreds of persons were drowned at Johnson bayou. The destruction of property was great, including thousands of head of livestock. At Cameron beach the hotel was seriously threatened, but was saved by cattle crowding into the lower story, thereby preventing the building from floating off with its upper stories filled with people. The *Emily A.* and relief party for Johnson's bayou has arrived with sixty-two survivors. Thirty-seven bodies of persons who were drowned have been recovered and sixty-five are still missing, but their names cannot be given.

Captain F. A. Hyatt and William Guy report that they had a singular experience as members of the relief committee. On their way to the pass a train in which they were travelling stopped on a dump five miles from town. The water all around this neck of land was fully eight feet deep. The hands of Messrs. Hyatt and Guy were blistered from fighting snakes which literally covered the dump for a distance of five miles. There were thousands of water moccasins from the overflowed district taking refuge on the narrow stretch of land, and every step across it had to be fought through twisting serpents, many of them the deadly

stump-tailed moccasins, larger than a man's arm. Wildcats also rushed pell-mell upon the pedestrians, while eons and every variety of animals sprang at the passers by.

New Orleans, October 16th.—Captain Bailey, a bar pilot at Fort Eads, reports that there were twenty six lives lost during the recent storm on the bayous leading from the gulf in the direction and back of the quarantine station.

New Orleans, October 16th.—It is now learned that over eighty-five of the inhabitants of Johnson's Bayou lost their lives in the storm. Forty of their bodies have been recovered and consigned to graves in the shell reefs, while the decomposing corpses of the remaining forty-five lie festering in the marshes. Radford was very thickly settled, and when the storm began Tuesday everybody took to their homes and waited with bated breath the fate which they foresaw. The water began rising, the wind swept through the lower stories of the buildings, driving the frightened people into the attics and upon the roofs. By 10 o'clock the first ridge, which was twelve feet above the sea level, was ten feet under water, and house after house fell in or was swept away, either burying the doomed people in the debris or hurling them into the lissing waters. The villages of Radford and Johnson's Bayou were destroyed as completely as if an invading army had done the work. For twelve hours the storm raged. Of 8,000 head of stock which once the bayou boasted, 6,000 are drowned, while the remainder will die of thirst, as all the water is salt. There is no way of ascertaining valuations, hence it suffices to say that the towns are destroyed and abandoned.

Galveston, October 16th.—Reports from Johnson's Bayou bring the terrible intelligence that eighty-five persons are now known to have been lost in that place, and it is greatly feared that the list will be swelled to a hundred or more. This morning the total of victims of the hurricane was fully 200. The destitution of the survivors, of whom there are over 100 around Johnson's and Radford, is described as something awful. They lost everything and are without food and clothes.

Further particulars of the great disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou are constantly being received. The situation has not been exaggerated in the least. A correspondent, who has just returned from Sabine Pass, telegraphs from Orange that Turkey buzzards are soaring over Sabine for miles seeking for the bodies of persons and animals. The town has been swept out of existence. There are 127 persons missing and supposed to be dead. Only about twenty-five bodies have thus far been recovered. Innumerable touching and heart-rending incidents of the storm are related by survivors. One house containing fourteen colored persons was seen to go down with a crash and every one of them was lost. Incidents are related of husbands lashing their wives and children to floating wreckage and then seeing them killed by heavy logs being driven against them.

The damage to property can only be estimated by the value of the town, for all is lost. The Sabine and Texas Railroad is washed away for a distance of ten miles. Ties have floated off and rails are twisted like wires. Millions of dead fish were cast up by the waves and thousands of birds also strewn the ground. A young woman in a perfectly nude state was found roaming around on the prairie five miles from Sabine. She was demented and could not tell her name.

When the Government tug *Penrose* reached Sabine yesterday Columbus Martee was found rowing around the delta looking for the bodies of his family. He said: "Myself, wife and three children were clinging to a floating roof, which was gradually breaking to pieces. First one went and then another. I was holding the youngest, and soon my wife said, 'Good-by, husband, I am going.' I could not reach her. The piece of roof supporting her broke and she sank before my eyes. I held on to the youngest child, named Pearl, some time longer. The child, addressing me, said, Papa, I am tired; won't you walk with me?' The piece of roof I was on was now crumbling to pieces. I told the little one to kiss me. She put both her little arms around my neck and gave me a big squeeze, and just then a wave dashed us off and I saw her no more." He was pressed to go on board the *Penrose*, but refused, saying: "Here among these lagoons are the bodies of my wife and children, and here will I stop until I can find them." No tongue can tell how the people have suffered during the past few days.

Beaumont (Tex.) October 16th.—The train which went toward Sabine yesterday as far as the track allowed, returned here at 8 p.m. Fifty bodies were recovered on the highland called Backridge, west of Sabine, and were buried. Six bodies of women were recovered on the west shore of the lake, two colored and four white.

Galveston, October 17th.—The following special to the Associated Press from Orange, Tex., gives the latest particulars regarding the great disaster at Johnson's Bayou and Sabine Pass. "The steamer *Emily P.* returned at 3 o'clock this afternoon, bringing 160 additional sufferers from Johnson's Bayou, who are entirely destitute of everything that is necessary to sustain life. They were received at the wharf by our relief committee, who are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. Most of them are women and children. The *Emily P.* will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more persons, who are waiting there and who are now

homeless, penniless and without clothing. We now have to take care of 210 persons from that section."

Beaumont (Tex.), October 17th.—Refugees from the flooded district about Sabine Pass continue to arrive on every small craft that comes up the river. It is estimated by persons here who have been over the scenes of devastation at Sabine Pass, Johnson's Bayou and Taylor's Bayou, that the death list will exceed 250 souls. Eighty-five corpses have been recovered and buried around Johnson's Bayou, and fifty-four bodies thus far have been buried at Sabine, while only six persons are still missing at Sabine and these ate of course dead as it would be impossible for any human being to survive this long in the swamp and bayous without food or shelter. An examination of the country back of Sabine and immediately in the vicinity of Beaumont shows that salt water came back from the coast fully forty miles through the swamps and hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged by the water that was forced back, and has no outlet. This fact makes search for the bodies very difficult.

The carcasses of thousands of drowned cattle, hogs, horses and fowl are strewn everywhere, and clouds of seagulls and buzzards hover over the desolate country for an area of thirty square miles. It is known that the number of sufferers around Johnson's Bayou who have lost everything will reach 1,200, while the Sabine sufferers number 300, one half of whom are now in Beaumont. Parties who returned to-day from Johnson's Bayou district say that 60 persons are still missing there, and the searching parties have almost reached the conclusion that many of those missing were drowned and their bodies carried out to sea by the receding waters.

Galveston, October 18th.—The committee of citizens who left here Saturday night on the tugboat *Estelle*, which has a schooner in tow, carrying \$1,000 worth of provisions for the sufferers at Sabine Pass and Johnson Bayou, returned at a late hour last night. They reached Sabine Pass early Sunday morning and found about 100 persons still living there, reluctant to leave the site of their former homes. They are now occupying the few houses that have withstood the storm. One half the provisions and clothing taken up by the committee were distributed among these sufferers, who were in great need of everything. The remainder was sent up to Johnson Bayou by the barge *Topsey*, as the tide and channel would not permit of the *Estelle* going up the river. The committee is unanimous in their statements regarding the absolute destitution of the survivors. They say they never saw such suffering for the common necessities of life as existed at Sabine Pass and Johnson Bayou. The committee ascertained that the total number of persons who lost their lives was 130, and of these sixty-four were colored and thirty-eight whites. Only sixty-five bodies thus far have been recovered and buried. Searching parties continue to hunt for the bodies of missing friends.

The local relief committee visited Sabine Pass and went as far as the entrance to Johnson's Bayou. They brought back with them a complete list of names of the colored people who were drowned at Sabine. Among the colored victims there are thirty bodies still missing, while but fifteen whites have been recovered and interred. It is thought that some of these missing bodies are stuck in the mud, which is several feet deep on the bottom of Sabine bayou and the river fronting the spot where the town formerly stood. Measures for the relief of the distressed are being actively pressed at Houston, Galveston and other cities.

Buffalo, October 18th.—The fund in aid of the storm sufferers now exceeds \$1,500. A letter was received from President Cleveland this morning inclosing a check for \$100 and expressing sympathy with the distressed people. There are 105 persons being cured for by the Relief Committee and food and clothing are being liberally provided. There is considerable doubt expressed about permitting squatters to return to the island to be victims of every severe storm, and it is probable that the city will refuse to allow future occupation of that strip of beach for living purposes.

London, October 18th.—The following additional particulars of the damage caused by the recent storm have been received: The British steamer *Arwa*, Captain Whitlousey, from New York, September 29th, for Bordeaux, has been lost on Pointe de la Coubrie, at the northern mouth of the Gironde. Wreckage from the steamer, and part of her cargo are washing ashore.

The British steamer *Kate*, Captain Durkee, from Savannah, September 29th, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown disabled. She shipped an immense quantity of water and broke twenty-five steam pipes. Her decks were much damaged.

The Norwegian bark *Ornen*, Captain Nielson, from Mobile, August 14th for Goole, has been towed to Cowes. She has lost her sails. Three of her crew died of ague and others are suffering from the malady.

The British bark *Rutland*, Captain Casey, from Quebec, September 15th, for Greenock, was abandoned off Lundy island. The mate and carpenter were drowned. The other members of the crew were rescued and landed at Falmouth.

Dublin, October 18th.—The branches of the Irish National League in counties Cork and Waterford have been making inquiries regarding the condition of the farms in these districts and have just made a report. They say that the harvests have been bad, that oats are selling at from three to five shillings per barrel, and that a heavy fall in stocks has rendered the farmers

unable to pay their rents. On account of the bad harvest, the farmers demand a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent in rents, and where the reduction is refused they will pay nothing. A number of landlords offer a reduction of 35 per cent.

Berlin, October 18th.—The Minister of the Interior of Saxony has issued orders relative to the procedure against emigrants returning from America liable to military service in Saxony, and who claim to have been naturalized in the United States. If there is no special reason to suspect that such persons emigrated for the purpose of evading the service, they will be permitted to take up their residence in Saxony for a limited period. All such persons who give trouble or cause of their exceptional position, or who there is reason to believe emigrated to evade the law, will be expelled from Germany immediately.

Paris, October 18th.—A bill introduced by the Minister of Marine for the "completion of the French navy," proposes an outlay of 28,000,000 francs for the construction of men-of-war ships, and of 12,000,000 francs for the construction of ports of refuge. It also proposes that there shall be such concentration of the work under contracts that it shall be completed in four years, instead of nine, which is the nominal time named for the whole outlay.

Berlin, October 18th.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor William's coronation and the fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Crown Prince Frederick William were observed to-day by the imperial family.

Berlin, October 18th.—The Countess Von Arnim, the insane wife of Count Arnim, recently fled from a private asylum to the Black Forest. To-day her body was found in the river Murg.

Vienna, October 18th.—The cholera returns for yesterday are: Trieste, sixteen new cases and three deaths; Pesth, thirty-nine cases and twenty deaths.

London, October 18th.—William Beach, the Australian oarsman, has sailed from Plymouth, on his way home.

New York, October 18th.—T. P. O'Connor's cable special to the *Star* from London of October 17th says: The Cabinet councils to be held during the coming week are likely to lead to stormy scenes. The Ministry is badly divided on leading questions of imperial policy. On the one hand, measures which would be satisfactory to a majority of the voters in England and Scotland would estrange the Tories, and on the other side the measures contemplated are almost certain to estrange the Unionists. Either the Tory party will remain, to all outside appearances, a compact body, but internally divided, or there will be a general open split. The remnants will go over to the Unionists, leaving Gladstone at the head of a firm and unyielding majority.

Purchases under Lord Ashbourne's act continue to be furiously pushed in all parts of Ireland. The officials of the Government are working hard in all sections to make the act popular and to persuade tenants to take immediate advantage of the bill. They are apparently laboring under the mistaken notion that the smaller holders are the most dangerous cases in the country and ought to be swept away as soon as practicable, if there is to be peace in Ireland. Churchill's men are scouring the country, doing all in their power to acquire title by purchase to all such lands. The certain result of all this will be a frightful loss to the British exchequer, increased taxation, increased interest on treasury notes, or loans, and a further postponement of the long promised and frequently deferred improvement on the national balance sheet.

New York, October 18th.—A London cable special to the *Star* says: German bankers are still coming over loaded with Russian bonds, which will be thrown on the London markets during the coming week or sold to private purchasers. They have utterly failed to unload in German financial centers, the belief being general, in spite of official assurances, that war is probable. Most of the Powers have agreed to Russia taking separate action in Bulgaria so long as nothing is done in the way of annexation.

New York, October 18th.—The *Herald's* Baden Baden special of October 17th says: This afternoon I saw the Emperor as he drove in a close carriage from his residence at Villa Mesmer to visit the Countess Furstenberg and several other Austrian ladies at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The weather was cold, rain was falling and the wind was piercing. He looked a little paler than when I saw him at Munich in July, but is wonderfully robust for his age. He has just now recovered from a recent slight attack of hepatic colic and biliousness, brought on by a sudden change of weather. His appetite is first-rate. He returns to Berlin on Wednesday.

Chicago, October 11th.—Forty arrests were made to-day of persons who mobbed the anarchist informer Waller yesterday. They were held without bail. The family of Major Cole, one of the anarchist jurors, has been badly frightened lately by anarchist roughs, and on Thursday night, as Cole was returning from the theater, he was seized by ruffians, who placed a pistol to his head, but hearing steps approaching they turned and fled. The City Council to-night declined to pay the exorbitant bill of the physicians who attended the victims of the Haymarket outrage.

London, October 16th.—The gale and floods which began Thursday night along the south and west English and Irish coast continue, having extended far northward. Many reports of bridges and buildings being swept away are constantly coming in. In Ulster, Ireland, storms and floods have seriously impeded railway traffic. Many small vessels have been wrecked. The loss of life ashore so far caused by the storm has not been great.

The troopship *Tyne*, thirty hours overdue at Plymouth, has been sighted off there, laboring terribly in the storm. Great anxiety has been entertained concerning her for the past twenty-four hours.

The British ship *Teutonia*, which sailed from Cardiff, Wales, Thursday last, was wrecked during the storm, on Caernarvon bar. There were on board at the time twenty-eight persons, nine of whom were rescued. Nineteen others, among whom were the captain and officers, left in a boat, and but two succeeded in reaching the shore alive, the others, seventeen in number, perished.

During last night there were many collisions and wrecks. A number of Channel fishing-boats were stranded. The beach at Brighton presented the spectacle of destruction.

The British bark *Bellaport* has been wrecked off Skelligs island, on the south-west coast of Ireland. She was being towed

by the tug *Gamecock*, when the hawser parted and the bark was thrown on the rocky shore and destroyed. All of her crew perished.

London, October 17th.—Reports have been received from all parts of the kingdom telling of the disastrous effects of the recent hurricane. The British ship *Mallory* was wrecked in the Bristol channel and twenty persons were drowned. The shore is strewn with wreckage. The bodies washed ashore have been stripped of valuables by wreckers. The Norwegian bark *Frederickland*, from Musquash, N. B., for Swansea, was wrecked off Padstow and nineteen persons were drowned. The bark *Alliance* was also wrecked off Padstow and four lives were lost. The other persons on board were saved by a lifeboat. Another large bark was seen to be in terrible distress, the crew being huddled together on the deck. The vessel foundered this morning, and it is believed that from a dozen to twenty persons were drowned. The gale prevented the people on shore from rendering assistance. The cries of the doomed men were heard distinctly by those who were watching the vessel from the shore.

A Norwegian bark foundered off Tintagel, Wales, and her entire crew, consisting of fifteen persons, perished. Ten bodies have been washed ashore on the Glamorgan coast.

London, October 16th.—Mrs. Leader, wife of a butcher doing business in Camberwell, a suburb of London, after a quarrel with her husband, left her home, taking her five little children with her. She went to the Thames river at Fulham and threw herself and the five children into the water. All were drowned but one of the children.

New York, October 17th.—The ship *Macedon*, from Antwerp, which arrived to-day, reports that on September 27th she passed a vessel of about 1300 tons, apparently oil-laden, on fire from stem to stern.

New York, October 13th.—The *Sun* announces that it has paid the bills of Holmes & Co. for embalming the body of General Grant.

New York, October 13th.—A wedding occurred on the stage of the Alexander Mace, on the Bowery, last evening. The bride was Princess Lucy, 19 years old, twenty-seven inches in height and twenty-three pounds in weight. The groom was Gen. Rheinbeck, who weighs forty pounds, is thirty-six inches in height and 21 years of age. The pair stood on a small table in the center of the stage. The bride wore a train of white silk with a lace front. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Boll, a professional fat woman.

Petroleum springs have been discovered under a house in Sligo, Ireland.

The Sultan has accepted Sir William White as British Minister to Turkey.

Eduard Galleote, who murdered Monsignor Isquardo, Bishop of Madrid, has been convicted and sentenced to death.

The *St. James Gazette* says: Enthusiastic socialists declare that thousands of men regularly drill in London, and they boast that they are able to put 10,000 armed men into the streets.

Frankfort, Oct. 16th.—Meyer Karl Rothschild, head of the great banking firm, died suddenly to-day from heart disease.

Montreal, October 16th.—It is now conceded that the Quebec elections have resulted in the defeat of the Government. At present a number of the members elected are claimed by both parties. The Conservatives maintain that the vote is a tie, while the Liberals claim that they have a working majority. The relative strength of the two parties cannot be positively announced until the House meets. It is predicted by some that a coalition will be necessary in order to carry on the Government.

New York, Oct. 15th.—O'Connor cables to the *Star* from London: Private reports from trustworthy sources state that the Czar keenly feels the defiant attitude of Bulgaria. He is in a state of chronic irritation and his general health has been bad. For days at a time he refuses to look at the foreign journals. He requires the strictest surveillance over the newspapers sent to the imperial palace and the selection for his perusal of those alone that support the Russian policy; all others are rigidly excluded. He sometimes suffers from severe spells of nervousness and at such periods is difficult of approach.

All Bulgaria is in the meantime in a constant fever of excitement from one end to the other, and Germany advises Austria and Russia to take immediate steps to reassure the population. From to-night's inquiries at the embassies it is thought that none of the European nations will interfere, every country being equally desirous of shirking the responsibility of intervention, unless forced to act. If Bulgaria is really deserted by the Powers, as described to-night, it is not easy to see how she can hold out much longer against the Czar.

New York, October 15th.—O'Connor's cable to the *Star* from London of the 15th says: There is evidence to-night from many quarters tending to produce the impression that the Russians are less disposed than a few days ago to undertake the occupation of Bulgaria. The aim of the Russian agents is now to acquire a paramount influence over the majority of the newly elected Sobranje. This accomplished, the next step will be to put forward a Russian candidate for the vacant throne and secure his election over the nominee of England, should that Power persist in her opposition to the claim of Russia. The election of a Russian nominee would be followed by a gradual change in the national army and Government, transferring it at last, bound hand and foot, to Russia.

London, October 15th.—The race for the great Challenge stakes was run to-day at Newmarket over the Brothby stakes course—six furlongs. Prince Salkyoff's three-year-old colt, *Mephitis*, won by two lengths, R. Carrington's two-year-old colt second, I. Jennings' three-year-old colt *Exmoor* third. The Prongerton stakes for two-year-olds, two thirds of a mile, was won by J. A. Craven's colt *Hugo*, by half a length, the Duke of Bedford's filly *Rosa* second, Prince Salkyoff's colt *Devilshof* third.

New York, October 15th.—The *Herald's* London cable says: A correspondent says that Austin Brereton, the dramatic critic, was married on Wednesday to Edith Bland, the actress. In private life she is known as Mrs. Solomon, and it is said she was desolate for some time after Solomon left her for Miss Russell.

Berlin, October 15th.—Eighty Polish landowners held a meeting at Posen to-day and resolved to establish a loan and trust bank, with a capital of 3,000,000 marks, to assist Poles in resisting the efforts of the Government to Germanize the Polish provinces.

Berlin, October 15th.—Abbe Lybournet of Vianville is being prosecuted in the Metz Court for having had patriotic French hymns sung in his church. The German prosecutor asks that the Abbe be imprisoned six months. Judgment was deferred.

New York, October 16th.—The *Sun's* London correspondent had a talk with Colonel Arbuthnot, chief of the small-arms factory at Enfield, concerning the much-talked-of German repeating rifle. He says that the German Government is making 2000 to 3000 new guns a week, believing that it will prove to be the most startling and effective manual weapon of modern warfare and will form the basis for future experimenting in the science of close-range gunning. Arbuthnot said that the new rifle is necessarily very heavy, and will prove a severe strain on the soldier in fighting at close quarters. It will probably equal the Martini-Henry rifle in effectiveness, but it will not allow accurate aim beyond a distance of 500 yards. "The great point we are striving for here in Enfield," said Colonel Arbuthnot, "and one which has engaged most of our time, is to modify the trajectory so that it may be aimed without or almost without sights. I believe our new weapon will be the best single shooting rifle producible, but it has not yet reached beyond the experimenting stage. Our committee of experts sits daily, and improvements are constantly being made."

New York, October 17th.—The *World's* London cable special says: A telegram from Madrid published here this morning states that the signing of a decree by Cleveland by which 10 per cent additional duty will be charged on Cuban products imported into the United States under the Spanish flag is regarded as a discourteous step, which puts an end to all friendly negotiations. It asserts, moreover, that if the United States Government persists in its determination Spain will put American goods on the highest column of her tariff, and that the Cortes, which meets next month, will inevitably intrust to the Executive further powers of retaliation.

New York, October 12th.—The *World's* Berlin special of October 11th says: Count Von Zyditz was to-day sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for keeping a gambling house. The count served in the Prussian army with distinction and made a name for himself in the Union army during the Rebellion. Returning to Germany, he was received into the most exclusive circles, which relation he maintained until exposed.

London, October 11th.—In the Consolation race at the Hendon rowing regatta to-day the first heat was won by Temser, who beat Perkins. In the second heat East beat Ham. The final heat of the sculling handicap was won by Babear, who easily defeated his opponent, Teneyek.

Paris, October 11th.—The Directors of Catholic missions have been informed that 700 Christians have been massacred in Tanhoo, Tonquin; also that thirty villages in that district have been burned, and 9000 inhabitants are starving.

London, October 11th.—Sir Richard Barton, the world-renowned traveler, now in his 66th year, is thinking of resigning his Consulate at Trieste and of retiring into private life.

New York, October 12th.—Citations were issued to the heirs and next of kin of Samuel J. Tilden and returnable one week from to-morrow, and there is no reason to believe objection will be made to the probate of his will. There promises, however, to be serious trouble immediately afterward. There is reason to believe that the validity of the trust will be questioned, and a claim will be put in for the payment of the debts of the New Lebanon drug factory. The attacking parties in these suits will be the creditors of the drug firm, and it is pretended that they are not assisted by those who would be benefited by a failure of the will. The plan proposed by the creditors is for them to bring suit against the nephews for their debts. The property of the boys will be insufficient, and the creditors will rely on whatever right of action the boys have to contest the uncle's will. The creditors will take this right of action and bring suit on it. The ground will be that the clause which allows the executors to do as they think best with the property in case the library plan is not carried through, is too general, and, therefore, the will is invalidated. Tilden's will was drawn under an old decision of the Court of Appeals, and the creditors believe under a recent decision that they can win. The law requires a certain amount of particularity in bequests, and the creditors will claim Tilden's comes outside of the law. If they succeed, the estate will be divided according to law and the whole will fall.

New York, October 12th.—A cable special from London of October 11th says: The *Sun's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that he learns, despite official secrecy, that the police have received full confirmation from Siberia of the reported escape of Degaeff, alias Jablonski, the famous nihilist conspirator, who planned and assisted in the murder of Lieutenant Colonel Suedilin, Chief of Police, and one of his staff nearly three years ago. The police have traced Degaeff to Geneva and have vainly tried to wheedle the Swiss Government into extraditing him. The police are getting nervous over the frequent escapes from Siberia this year. A few who have ventured to return to St. Petersburg have been recaptured and returned, but the majority have made their way to Geneva and London, and plotting against the Government has been renewed with redoubled fervor.

Since June at least twenty Siberian prisoners have escaped, including two cavalry officers and several students, some of them escaping by way of Cambodia. The precautions which are observed throughout Siberia are so stringent that the Government is persuaded that escapes could not have been effected without connivance with prison officials. A special commission has been sent to Siberia to inquire into their causes and to establish an entirely new system of prison government. The refugees report that Siberian prisons and mines are crowded with exiles. Disease is rampant and scurvy is especially severe. The mortality, they say, is frightful.

Vienna, October 10th.—The Vienna police have furnished the press with an account of the recently discovered anarchist plot to burn Vienna. Although many details are obviously suppressed the plot is shown to have surpassed in extent and diabolical ingenuity any dynamite plot heretofore conceived. Seventeen conspirators have been arrested. On examination the prisoners showed that the plot was hatched in and directed

from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese anarchists who recently returned from America. The plot was cleverly organized. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the town, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to the chief palaces.

The police got wind of the plot and watched it until it was almost mature. An anarchist of Prague gave the first information concerning the conspiracy to the authorities. The plotters were mostly Czechs and Germans. They held secret meetings in the tavern at Pansing, where the operators were instructed in the use and manufacture of bombs. The seizure includes numerous daggers and bombs, dynamite, and five bottles for firing buildings, printing and forging implements and a variety of disguises. Another plan to obtain money was by means of a forged document to frighten old ladies, at whose house the plotters would make a domiciliary visit, under pretense of searching for counterfeit money, when they would seize all good money upon which they could lay hands. The recent fire in a private house was the result of an experiment with fire bottles.

Berlin, October 10th.—Six Social Democrats connected with the party of 200 working men who, on Ascension Day, got into a fight with the police, have been acquitted. The jury that tried them was composed of well-to-do citizens, and the verdict was an immense surprise. The charge being conspiracy against the peace of the country, it was intended, if a verdict of guilty was found, that the sentences should be a number of years in the State Prison. Fifty witnesses were examined, and the trial lasted two days. The socialists are rejoiced at the result.

The socialist organ, the *Deutsche Wortblatt*, edited by Herr Vierlick, has been suppressed.

Herr Frauts, editor of the Munich *Fremdenblatt*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having published an insulting article against the Ministry on the occasion of the suicide of King Louis of Bavaria. Harry Reuzer, editor of the Danube *Messenger*, has been sent to prison for two months for publishing an offensive article against the Bavarian Ministry. In both cases the criticisms never passed beyond charging the Ministers with clinging to power at the risk of the country and crown.

It has been decided to hold the next Turner festival in 1889 at Munich. According to the annual report of the Turnerschaft, 3146 societies and 298,868 members belonged to the organization at the beginning of the year and 150 branches have since been formed.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that Herr Wachtel, the famous singer, is suffering from enlargement of the heart and dropsy. For several weeks he was unable to lie down and was obliged to sit in a chair day and night. He has recently undergone an operation, which relieved him, and he is now able to leave his room, although not yet out of danger.

As a result of the recent meeting of German scientists in Berlin an astronomical society has been founded.

Delhi, October 10th.—The situation which has grown out of the religious rioting between the Hindus and Mohammedans is extremely critical. The Mohammedans last evening attacked a small Hindu temple. A fight ensued in which the Mohammedans triumphed. The victors besmeared the temple with blood, smashed the idols and destroyed the building. Twenty Hindus were so badly wounded that they had to be removed to hospitals, where they lie in a critical condition. The Bengal Government has declined to interfere with native religious customs by initiating reforms looking toward the abolishing of infant marriages and enforced widowhood.

Panama, October 10th.—A horrible tragedy has occurred at Changuinquirá, in the State of Cundinamarca where a child 13 years of age murdered three children by slaying them with a rusty table knife, and subsequently beating their brains out with a stone. The child murderer is very small for her age, and it is believed that she committed this horrible deed whilst suffering from an attack of brain fever, produced by having been bitten some weeks previously by a mad dog.

New York, October 10th.—The London and Paris correspondents of the *Herald* have had interviews on the subject of earthquakes with leading scientists, such as Admiral Mouchez, Director of the Paris Observatory; M. Danbree, M. Louis Figuir, Archibald Geikie, Professor Jadd and Professor Hind. All agree that at present earthquakes cannot be predicted, and they unite in urging the establishment of observation stations throughout the world.

Paris, October 12th.—There is a rapid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun to issue two new journals, *La Revanche* and *Le Soldat et le Laboureur*, to advocate an offensive policy, in vindication of the old military prestige of France. General Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Luydon, a military critic, writes to the *Figaro* that General Boulanger has prepared a well-conceived plan, in conjunction with staff officers of high rank, for a continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that General Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, not to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed. The Minister of Commerce has ordered the police to prosecute all persons selling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.

El Paso, October 12th.—Thomas Brown, the man who was chased across the Rio Grande by Mexican policemen, shot at, brutally beaten and forced back across the river without the formality of extradition papers, was released from the Paso del Norte jail and immediately crossed to this side. This is his story: "I was born in San Francisco. My father was a native American named Charles Brown, and my mother was a California Mexican. I was arrested in Paso del Norte on the charge of being drunk, though I never touch liquor at all. I was tried and sentenced to a month's hard labor on the roads. I made my escape and was followed to this side, captured and taken back. They shot at me, clubbed me with a pistol, put their feet on my neck and beat my head with a rock." Brown shows evidence of rough treatment. Counsel Brigham is preparing a report of his case to be forwarded to Washington.